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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
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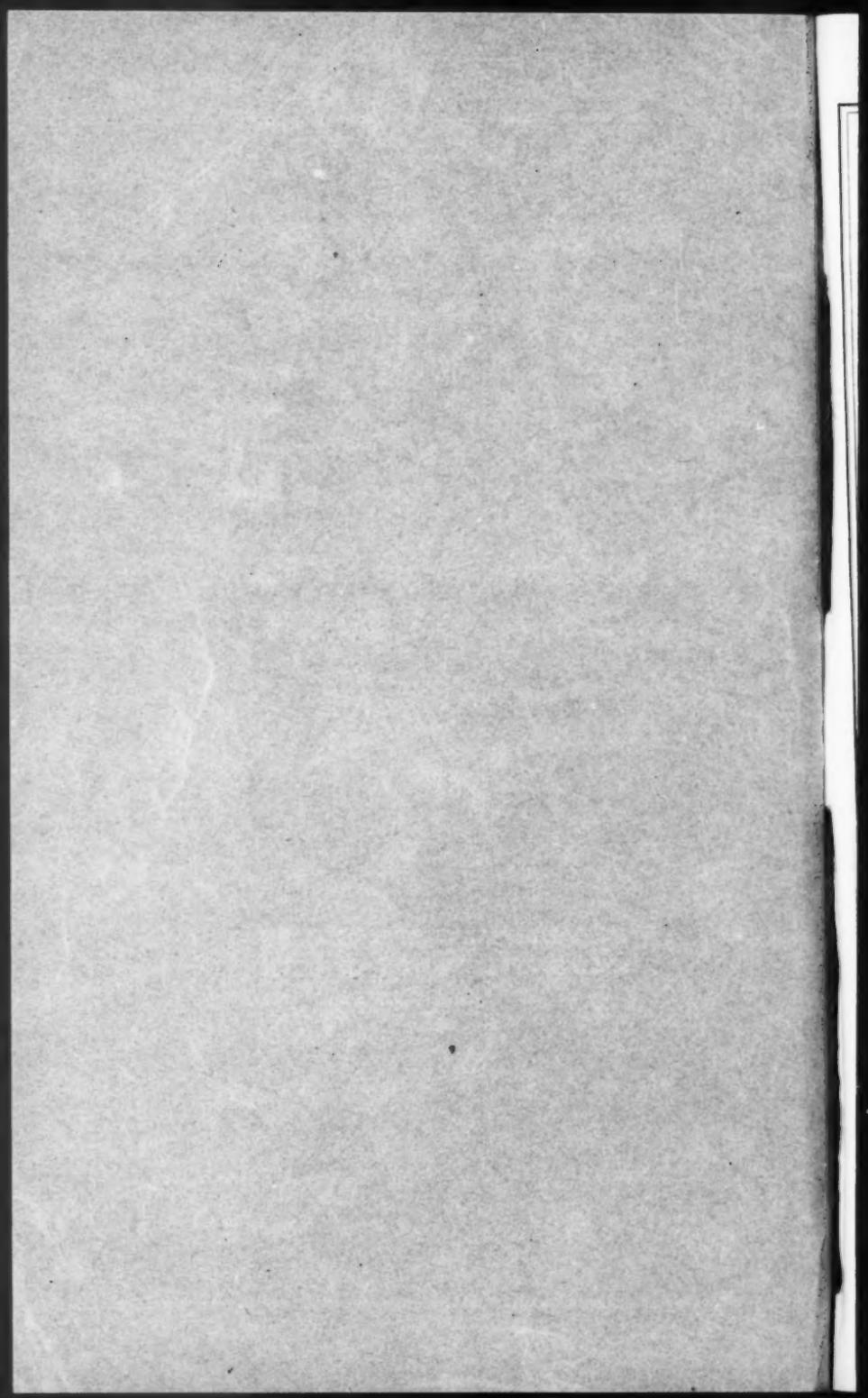
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Volume XVI

Number 2

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1945







UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XVI—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1945

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department
of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVI

January 1946

Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1944-45

The crime record for 1945 shows a 12.4 percent increase according to the reports of nearly 2,000 cities representing an urban population of over 65 million. Each offense class was on the rise with robberies up 23.6 percent; auto thefts, 18.7 percent; burglaries, 17.0 percent; negligent manslaughters, 16.2 percent; and murders, 10.1 percent. Aggravated assaults rose 8.7 percent and an 8.6 percent rise was recorded for larcenies. Offenses of rape continued up in 1945 with an increase of 5.7 percent.

The increases were more pronounced and widespread throughout the Nation than have been recorded in many years. A substantial up-swing in crime was registered for cities of all sizes and in each of the nine geographic divisions of the country.

Crime Rates, 1945

The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size and also by location are presented in this issue of the Bulletin. Crime rates for individual States are also shown. These data are for the convenience of police administrators and other interested individuals in making comparisons between the crime figures for individual communities and national and regional averages.

Value of Property Stolen, 1944-45

The value of the loot in the average robbery rose 29.2 percent, from \$113 in 1944 to \$146 in 1945. Increases in the average value per offense for other types of crimes were as follows: Burglary, 15.7 percent; larceny, 14.9 percent; and auto theft, 3.2 percent. More than 95 percent of the stolen cars and 23 percent of other types of stolen property were recovered by the police.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1945

A grand total of 1,565,541 major crimes was registered for the Nation in 1945, including 11,234 felonious homicides, 11,537 rapes and 59,807 other aggravated assaults, 54,279 robberies, 241,491 automobile thefts, 321,672 burglaries and 865,521 larcenies. All classes increased substantially over the estimated totals for 1944.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Crime in 1945, as in prior years, showed a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons. Murders, rapes, and other felonious assaults occurred with greatest frequency during the warm summer

months reaching a peak in August and September. Negligent manslaughter offenses, consisting largely of traffic deaths, follow the seasonal pattern of traffic fatalities which are generally least frequent during the spring and summer months, increasing sharply during the winter. Crimes against property, aggravated by the additional darkness and economic factors of the winter months, show their greatest frequency during that period of the year, becoming less frequent during the spring and early summer.

Rural Crime Trends, 1944-45

Murders, rapes, robberies, and felonious assaults increased sharper in the rural areas during 1945 than in the urban communities, while the upward trends in burglary, larceny, auto theft, and negligent manslaughter were not so pronounced. In the rural communities the over-all increase for 1945 over 1944 amounted to 8.5 percent as compared with a 12.4 percent rise in the cities.

Persons Arrested, 1945

A substantial portion of major crime is attributable to persons under voting age. An examination of the 543,852 fingerprint arrest records received at the F B I during 1945 reflected that 30.1 percent of the rapes were committed by persons under 21 years of age; as were 33.5 percent of the larcenies, 35.2 percent of the robberies, 49.8 percent of the burglaries, and 61.1 percent of the car thefts. Age 17 stood out as the predominating age among arrested persons and age 18 was second.

Arrests of males under 21 increased 10.1 percent in 1945 and although arrests of girls under 21 declined 10.6 percent in 1945 the figure still was 109.3 percent in excess of that for 1941, the last peacetime year.

Over half (51.9 percent) of the arrests represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated

classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1945. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total popu- lation	Population repre- sented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,078	1,038	96.3	63,736,934	63,101,479	99.0
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	106	99.1	7,343,917	7,283,655	99.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	212	99.5	7,417,063	7,387,072	99.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	666	628	94.3	9,777,937	9,443,363	94.8

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,119 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,578,962. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,157 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1945, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,363 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 11 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,531 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1945.

The following tabulation indicates the status of the reporting area in 1945 by States.

TABLE 29.—*Status of reporting area, Uniform Crime Reports, 1945, by States*

State	Urban police departments ¹			County sheriffs		
	Number of cities	Number cities con- tributing	Percent contrib- uting	Number of counties	Number counties con- tributing	Percent contribut- ing
Total	3,463	3,007	86.8	3,070	3,507	81.7
Alabama	59	41	69.5	67	37	55.2
Arizona	16	14	87.5	14	14	100.0
Arkansas	53	37	69.8	75	47	62.7
California	167	165	98.8	58	54	93.1
Colorado	30	27	90.0	63	55	87.3
Connecticut ²	32	29	90.6	8	8	100.0
Delaware ³	8	4	50.0	3	3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0			
Florida	60	50	72.5	67	50	74.6
Georgia	78	60	76.9	159	98	61.6
Idaho	26	24	92.3	44	44	100.0
Illinois	208	190	91.3	102	93	91.2
Indiana ⁴	98	96	98.0	92	78	84.8
Iowa	89	76	85.4	99	97	98.0
Kansas	64	63	98.4	105	104	99.0
Kentucky	56	39	69.6	120	94	78.3
Louisiana ⁵	54	32	59.3	64	52	81.3
Maine ⁶	26	23	88.5	16	10	62.5
Maryland	24	16	66.7	23	19	82.6
Massachusetts ⁷	122	120	98.4	14	14	100.0
Michigan ⁸	125	122	97.6	83	77	92.8
Minnesota	78	76	97.4	87	77	88.5
Mississippi	48	40	83.3	82	58	70.7
Missouri	87	70	80.5	114	94	82.5
Montana	23	18	78.3	56	55	96.2
Nebraska	36	31	86.1	93	86	92.5
Nevada	5	5	100.0	17	17	100.0
New Hampshire ⁹	18	16	88.9	10	5	50.0
New Jersey ¹⁰	178	169	94.9	21	4	19.0
New Mexico ¹¹	22	20	90.9	31	26	83.9
New York ¹²	203	199	98.0	62	62	100.0
North Carolina	76	64	84.2	100	60	60.0
North Dakota	12	11	91.7	53	51	96.2
Ohio	186	173	93.0	88	83	94.3
Oklahoma	74	61	82.4	77	66	85.7
Oregon	34	30	88.2	36	29	80.6
Pennsylvania ¹³	355	323	91.0	67	67	100.0
Rhode Island ¹⁴	19	18	94.7	5	5	100.0
South Carolina	50	34	68.0	48	30	65.2
South Dakota	19	17	89.5	69	61	88.4
Tennessee	57	37	64.9	96	47	49.5
Texas	196	113	57.7	254	183	72.0
Utah	25	19	76.0	29	29	100.0
Vermont	14	13	92.9	14	10	71.4
Virginia	53	46	86.8	100	74	74.0
Washington	40	39	97.5	39	37	94.9
West Virginia ¹⁵	45	38	84.4	55	55	100.0
Wisconsin	93	90	90.8	71	68	95.8
Wyoming	12	8	66.7	23	20	87.0

¹ The Census Bureau's 1940 classification of communities as urban and rural has been followed. Generally, incorporated places with populations of 2,500 or more are classified as urban.

² Does not include 151 rural township and village police departments. Includes 1 city for which township police forward crime reports.

³ Includes 143 counties for which State police submit crime reports and 15 counties composed entirely of urban communities whose police departments forward crime reports; sheriffs of those counties do not contribute reports. Does not include 14 State police organizations contributing reports.

⁴ All counties were counted as contributors because the State police contribute data for rural portions of the State.

⁵ State police also contribute.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

The number of offenses reported during 1945 by 2,267 cities, and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants are presented in table 30 with the cities divided into 6 groups according to size. The combined population of the reporting cities is 67,608,610, representing over 90 percent of the urban population of the Nation.

The data presented in table 30 make it possible for police administrators or other interested persons to compare crime rates in local communities with national averages for cities of the same general population group or with the average urban crime rate for the Nation without regard to size of city.

Except for aggravated assault and larceny the cities with population in excess of 100,000 generally show higher crime rates than are reflected for the smaller communities. For aggravated assault, however, the rate for cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 exceeds that for cities over 100,000 and for larceny the rate for cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants is smaller than the rates for the cities in the groups from 25,000 to 250,000.

The following figures indicate the distribution of the reported offenses in 1945:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,626.2	100.0	Assault.....	59.8	3.7
Larceny.....	880.9	54.7	Robbery.....	54.3	3.3
Burglary.....	350.3	22.1	Rape.....	11.5	.7
Auto theft.....	241.5	14.9	Murder.....	5.5	.3
			Manslaughter.....	4.4	.3

TABLE 30.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,267 cities; total population, 67,608,610: Number of offenses known.. Rate per 100,000.....	3,711 5.49	9,968 4.39	7,800 11.54	38,697 54.3	40,435 58.8	190,190 359.3	518,115 839.9	163,269 241.5
GROUP I								
26 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166: Number of offenses known.. Rate per 100,000.....	1,933 6.47	1,578 5.28	4,366 14.60	23,148 77.4	19,349 64.7	187,403 426.2	190,527 929.0	79,654 265.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650: Number of offenses known.. Rate per 100,000.....	538 6.90	449 5.76	1,022 13.11	4,703 60.4	5,712 73.3	34,937 448.3	80,256 1,029.9	24,733 317.4
GROUP III								
106 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,293,055: Number of offenses known.. Rate per 100,000.....	421 5.78	320 4.39	627 8.61	2,929 40.2	5,710 78.4	27,294 374.8	71,612 983.3	18,010 247.3
GROUP IV								
208 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,205,835: Number of offenses known.. Rate per 100,000.....	282 3.91	285 3.96	530 7.44	2,150 29.8	4,338 60.2	22,514 312.4	67,658 938.9	14,779 205.1
GROUP V								
572 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,640,735: Number of offenses known.. Rate per 100,000.....	275 3.18	300 2.31	689 7.97	2,172 25.1	2,876 33.3	22,533 280.8	70,377 814.5	16,004 185.2
GROUP VI								
1,290 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,792,169: Number of offenses known.. Rate per 100,000.....	262 3.86	134 1.97	560 8.24	1,595 23.5	2,450 36.1	14,509 213.6	37,685 554.8	10,059 148.1

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,265 cities, total population, 58,222,281; group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837.

1945;

Auto
theft183,263
261.529,694
266.624,733
317.118,010
247.314,779
205.116,004
185.210,059
148.1

Groups

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police

Crime in 1945 rose 12.4 percent over the figures for 1944. Not since the inception of the Uniform Crime Reporting program in 1930 has there been recorded such an over-all and widespread increase as was registered in 1945. Each offense classification was up with robberies, leading the field, showing a 23.6 percent jump, followed by increases of 18.7 percent in auto thefts, 17.0 percent in burglaries, 16.2 percent in negligent manslaughters, and 10.1 percent in murders. Aggravated assaults rose 8.7 percent and an 8.6 percent rise was recorded for larcenies. Offenses of rape, which for a number of years have been on the upswing, rose 5.7 percent in 1945.

The foregoing figures are based on the reports for 1944 and 1945 received from 1,996 cities of various sizes representing a combined population of over 65 million. The detailed tabulations are presented in tables 31 and 32.

With the cities divided according to population groups in table 31, increases were recorded in the total offenses for each group of cities. In fact, increases were recorded for each offense class within each population group with only two exceptions. In cities with population from 10,000 to 25,000, murders declined 2.2 percent and rapes declined 0.6 percent but substantial increases were recorded for the 6 other offense classes in this population group.

In examining the trends for various sections of the country, without regard to size of city, marked increases are recorded for the North, the South, and the West and generally for each offense class within each of the nine geographic divisions as presented in table 32 with four exceptions: Murders declined 5.3 percent in New England; negligent manslaughters decreased 4.5 percent in the South Atlantic States; and offenses of rape were off 4.6 percent and 6.3 percent in the Middle Atlantic and West North Central States, respectively.

Although the increase in crime in 1945 was general throughout the country it would appear that most of the heavy increases were recorded in the Western and Northern regions. In the Pacific States the increases ranged from 4.0 percent for murder to 25.6 percent for auto theft, 42.7 percent for negligent manslaughter and 43.2 percent for robbery. In New England with a 5.3 percent drop in murders the increases ranged from 9.9 percent for larceny to 26.2 percent for robbery, 28.9 percent for aggravated assault, and 33.6 percent for manslaughter by negligence.

The South Atlantic States reflected the most moderate change but even for that area the total volume of crime was up 5.0 percent.

Table 31 presents the crime trend data for the cities represented grouped according to size and in table 32 the cities are grouped by regions and geographic divisions. The figures for individual States

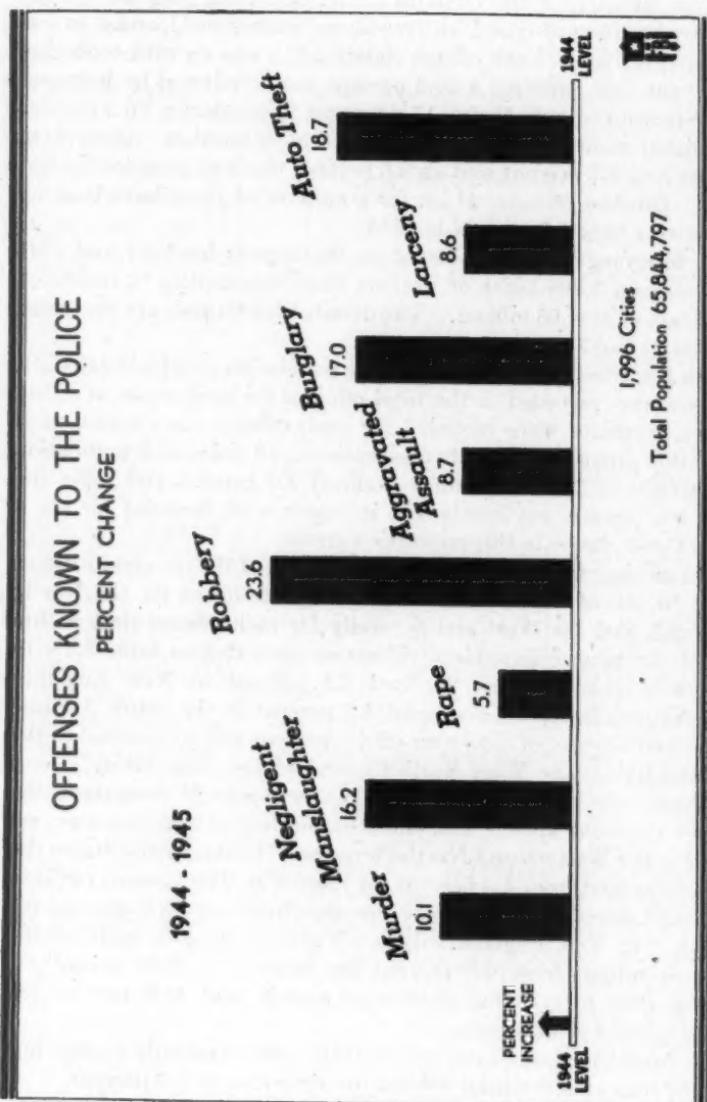


FIGURE 12.

used in compiling the data for the geographic divisions and regions are also presented but the percent change for the individual States is not included since in some instances the figures are so small as to render insignificant large percent changes based on them.

TABLE 31.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by population groups*

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
Total, 1,996 cities; population, 65,844,797:									
1944	877,332	8,272	2,510	7,248	26,145	28,319	182,254	481,616	184,973
1945	886,060	9,603	2,918	7,654	36,086	39,466	213,301	593,807	180,277
Percent change	+18.4	+10.1	+16.8	+5.7	+23.6	+8.7	+17.0	+8.6	+18.7
Group I, 36 cities; population, 29,594,166:									
1944	375,527	1,743	1,346	4,110	16,484	18,271	81,007	185,210	65,356
1945	430,777	1,933	1,578	4,309	22,145	19,349	98,691	205,036	79,677
Percent change	+14.7	+10.9	+17.2	+6.2	+25.2	+5.9	+18.1	+10.7	+21.9
Group II, 55 cities; population, 7,792,650:									
1944	136,635	494	410	926	3,737	5,164	30,323	74,148	21,433
1945	159,357	538	449	1,022	4,703	5,712	34,937	80,256	24,749
Percent change	+11.5	+8.9	+9.5	+10.4	+25.8	+10.6	+15.2	+8.2	+15.4
Group III, 104 cities; population, 7,175,075:									
1944	112,877	373	273	607	2,361	5,037	22,768	66,243	14,965
1945	134,885	394	314	622	2,875	5,601	26,822	70,532	17,705
Percent change	+10.8	+5.6	+15.0	+2.5	+21.8	+11.2	+17.7	+6.5	+18.2
Group IV, 200 cities; population, 6,911,125:									
1944	98,573	238	231	480	1,680	3,910	18,295	61,113	12,325
1945	107,494	277	276	511	2,025	4,266	21,448	64,502	14,099
Percent change	+9.4	+16.4	+19.5	+6.5	+20.5	+9.1	+17.2	+5.7	+14.4
Group V, 556 cities; population, 8,406,205:									
1944	102,800	267	153	675	1,768	2,305	15,108	64,966	13,558
1945	112,313	261	193	671	2,063	2,624	21,906	69,058	15,537
Percent change	+9.3	-2.2	+26.1	-0.6	+16.7	+13.8	+14.6	+6.3	+14.6
Group VI, 1,045 cities; population, 5,665,576:									
1944	51,421	157	97	445	1,115	1,632	10,722	29,936	7,316
1945	58,254	200	106	462	1,222	1,914	12,497	33,334	8,519
Percent change	+13.3	+27.4	+9.3	+3.8	+9.6	+17.3	+16.5	+11.4	+16.4

CRIME TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS 1944 - 1945

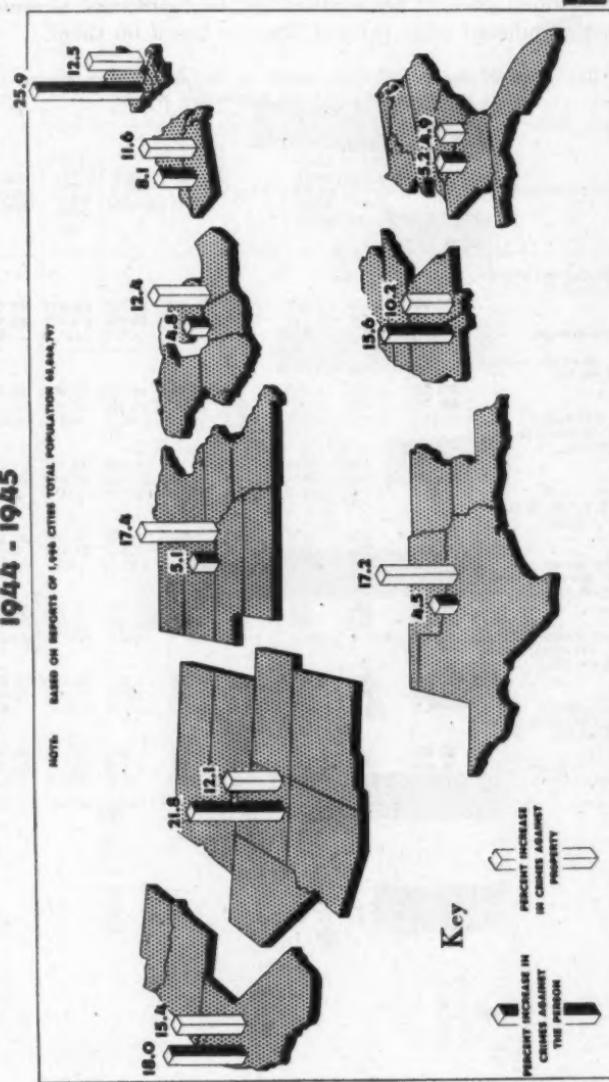


FIGURE 13.

TABLE 32.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
Total, 1,996 cities; population, 65,844,797:									
1944.....	877,339	3,273	9,510	7,243	29,145	38,319	182,254	481,816	134,973
1945.....	956,040	3,603	9,916	7,654	36,036	39,466	213,301	533,807	160,277
Percent change.....	+12.4	+10.1	+16.2	+5.7	+23.6	+8.7	+17.0	+8.6	+15.7
The North, 1,370 cities; population, 46,657,717:									
1944.....	444,515	1,356	1,454	4,336	15,517	15,106	67,650	940,806	68,496
1945.....	500,284	1,559	1,617	4,459	15,284	16,294	115,087	985,485	80,598
Percent change.....	+12.5	+14.3	+11.2	+2.8	+17.8	+7.4	+17.9	+9.1	+17.7
New England, 179 cities; population, 5,901,280:									
1944.....	51,575	76	154	365	764	585	15,069	27,869	8,694
1945.....	58,176	71	179	455	861	764	15,409	30,655	9,655
Percent change.....	+12.8	-5.3	+33.6	+94.7	+26.2	+28.9	+18.9	+9.9	+11.0
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,050,877:									
1944.....	11,688	25	44	50	143	183	3,039	6,489	1,711
1945.....	12,931	16	42	65	184	243	3,634	7,296	1,651
Maine, 14 cities; population, 278,320:									
1944.....	3,094	7	7	21	42	29	719	1,828	441
1945.....	3,419	3	10	26	45	33	796	1,954	552
Massachusetts, 102 cities; population, 3,629,004:									
1944.....	39,594	37	70	247	523	305	7,645	15,454	5,313
1945.....	32,813	46	102	309	615	368	9,086	16,241	6,043
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 247,320:									
1944.....	1,456	3	5	35	1	4	351	940	117
1945.....	1,645	1	6	26	9	12	353	1,059	179
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 578,902:									
1944.....	4,987	3	8	12	51	61	1,236	2,573	1,043
1945.....	6,539	5	19	27	108	96	1,660	3,476	1,148
Vermont, 7 cities; population, 76,767:									
1944.....	761				4	3	100	585	69
1945.....	859				2	3	134	609	79
Middle Atlantic, 475 cities; population, 19,292,253:									
1944.....	110,715	475	789	1,595	5,566	5,500	26,913	53,383	36,804
1945.....	132,076	575	872	1,622	4,476	6,161	30,456	58,098	30,536
Percent change.....	+11.4	+21.1	+10.5	-4.6	+26.5	+10.2	+13.1	+8.5	+13.9
New Jersey, 120 cities; population, 2,687,674:									
1944.....	26,428	63	148	220	657	1,230	7,156	12,455	4,507
1945.....	26,400	72	136	241	826	1,276	7,747	13,336	4,766
New York, 156 cities; population, 10,945,099:									
1944.....	56,276	271	441	1,005	1,264	3,062	9,690	26,345	14,508
1945.....	63,914	335	515	861	1,735	3,302	10,634	28,982	17,650
Pennsylvania, 199 cities; population, 5,659,480:									
1944.....	35,003	141	200	370	1,645	1,298	10,067	14,583	7,899
1945.....	40,369	168	221	420	1,915	1,083	12,055	15,780	8,120
East North Central, 409 cities; population, 16,137,525:									
1944.....	219,814	629	407	1,835	10,119	7,739	46,790	186,558	35,805
1945.....	245,548	734	426	1,976	11,186	7,906	55,676	186,885	30,673
Percent change.....	+12.0	+15.0	+4.7	+7.6	+10.6	+3.3	+19.2	+8.4	+20.3
Illinois, 120 cities; population, 5,333,056:									
1944.....	54,388	249	101	483	4,593	2,371	13,888	26,844	5,737
1945.....	60,331	254	106	560	4,639	2,530	16,253	29,173	6,812

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
Indiana, 50 cities; population, 1,613,485:									
1944.....	98,997	57	46	130	749	819	4,821	16,623	3,682
1945.....	99,541	83	55	156	844	988	6,191	16,904	4,230
Michigan, 88 cities; population, 3,247,197:									
1944.....	59,863	134	103	754	2,090	2,437	11,814	35,823	6,708
1945.....	67,031	136	91	787	2,690	2,552	13,920	38,879	7,976
Ohio, 135 cities; population, 4,369,837:									
1944.....	62,619	187	127	400	2,549	1,905	14,181	35,475	7,705
1945.....	71,166	240	153	382	2,833	1,794	16,863	39,460	9,441
Wisconsin, 67 cities; population, 1,573,951:									
1944.....	15,537	11	30	68	129	117	2,016	11,403	1,673
1945.....	17,479	21	19	90	180	132	2,448	12,375	2,214
West North Central, 247 cities; population, 5,326,659:									
1944.....	54,611	170	124	541	1,076	1,194	10,928	33,096	7,488
1945.....	65,864	177	140	807	1,608	1,515	13,510	36,847	8,757
Percent change.....	+17.0	+1.9	+12.9	-8.3	+54.7	+10.0	+23.6	+11.3	+30.1
Iowa, 57 cities; population, 949,722:									
1944.....	9,049	17	24	49	103	88	1,638	5,919	1,211
1945.....	10,688	16	15	50	144	74	2,361	6,491	1,537
Kansas, 44 cities; population, 660,836:									
1944.....	8,790	25	13	60	100	85	1,893	5,355	1,190
1945.....	9,475	16	12	44	212	115	2,257	5,499	1,320
Minnesota, 65 cities; population, 1,335,845:									
1944.....	11,011	17	35	81	169	100	2,267	6,995	1,347
1945.....	12,648	17	42	76	257	114	2,528	7,715	1,809
Missouri, 38 cities; population, 1,662,705:									
1944.....	17,384	95	38	293	543	829	3,545	9,723	2,316
1945.....	21,070	110	54	290	929	864	4,455	11,256	3,112
Nebraska, 20 cities; population, 459,504:									
1944.....	5,896	13	12	33	62	82	1,002	3,509	1,063
1945.....	7,476	9	11	37	99	134	1,441	4,246	1,499
North Dakota, 10 cities; population, 121,649:									
1944.....	1,099	2	—	9	9	5	228	637	139
1945.....	986	2	1	5	7	5	194	625	147
South Dakota, 13 cities; population, 136,398:									
1944.....	1,489	1	2	5	29	5	265	958	187
1945.....	1,341	2	5	5	10	7	274	1,015	223
The South, ¹ 350 cities; population, 11,659,568:									
1944.....	222,316	1,541	566	1,947	6,033	16,810	44,925	190,077	31,817
1945.....	243,731	1,658	619	1,343	7,051	17,970	51,744	126,965	36,387
Percent change.....	+9.6	+7.3	+9.4	+7.6	+16.9	+6.9	+17.0	+5.7	+14.4
South Atlantic, ¹ 175 cities; population, 5,636,150:									
1944.....	110,891	750	292	683	3,180	10,198	21,163	58,684	15,941
1945.....	116,381	764	279	712	3,466	10,789	23,771	59,248	17,358
Percent change.....	+5.0	+1.6	-4.5	+4.2	+9.0	+5.8	+12.3	+1.0	+8.9
Delaware, 2 cities; population, 116,718:									
1944.....	9,491	10	15	6	104	12	571	1,467	306
1945.....	9,504	6	12	3	120	23	527	1,512	301
Florida, 31 cities; population, 846,871:									
1944.....	22,257	130	63	69	511	1,679	4,757	12,185	2,863
1945.....	24,830	135	70	78	627	1,713	5,910	13,020	3,277

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto-theft
Georgia, 21 cities; population, 684,316:									
1944.....	16,032	162	46	74	409	1,033	2,898	9,152	2,208
1945.....	16,175	154	45	86	392	1,087	3,095	9,005	2,311
Maryland, 13 cities; population, 1,012,878:									
1944.....	11,979	98	20	141	429	1,249	1,948	5,140	3,054
1945.....	12,787	99	12	139	524	1,252	2,284	5,417	3,040
North Carolina, 36 cities; population, 741,199:									
1944.....	15,914	102	58	87	305	3,445	2,788	6,879	1,550
1945.....	15,892	98	65	81	317	3,686	3,296	6,791	1,558
South Carolina, 14 cities; population, 283,376:									
1944.....	6,678	45	4	30	138	441	1,043	4,157	818
1945.....	6,449	62	7	28	153	385	956	3,927	922
Virginia, 34 cities; population, 886,518:									
1944.....	21,159	127	38	192	773	1,533	4,249	11,481	2,766
1945.....	21,716	126	29	233	762	1,875	4,384	11,304	3,003
West Virginia, 23 cities; population, 431,183:									
1944.....	4,881	19	14	22	194	322	1,183	2,461	606
1945.....	5,659	29	11	17	289	246	1,286	2,808	911
East South Central, 68 cities; population, 2,309,853:									
1944.....	40,901	568	122	231	1,340	3,139	9,480	30,094	6,106
1945.....	45,266	598	159	250	1,748	3,644	11,008	30,760	7,301
Percent change.....	+10.7	+11.7	+30.3	+8.7	+30.3	+16.1	+16.5	+3.3	+18.4
Alabama, 15 cities; population, 593,660:									
1944.....	11,189	101	20	67	250	1,208	2,543	5,613	1,357
1945.....	11,877	111	27	58	342	1,365	3,161	5,472	1,341
Kentucky, 21 cities; population, 649,827:									
1944.....	15,018	75	51	47	463	780	3,371	6,227	1,968
1945.....	14,971	91	67	72	743	857	3,816	6,587	2,738
Mississippi, 14 cities; population, 253,476:									
1944.....	4,176	48	9	36	71	365	784	2,264	599
1945.....	4,719	42	14	36	92	480	801	2,611	583
Tennessee, 18 cities; population, 812,800:									
1944.....	18,554	134	42	81	556	786	2,752	5,901	2,212
1945.....	18,699	154	51	84	569	942	3,170	6,090	2,639
West South Central, 107 cities; population, 3,713,565:									
1944.....	70,524	433	155	333	1,513	3,473	13,612	41,898	9,710
1945.....	88,084	491	181	380	1,639	3,537	16,965	46,963	11,728
Percent change.....	+16.4	+13.4	+19.1	+14.1	+21.6	+1.8	+1.6	+13.7	+10.8
Arkansas, 11 cities; population, 215,475:									
1944.....	3,981	32	14	12	164	194	587	2,453	505
1945.....	4,630	27	12	13	211	329	766	2,540	722
Louisiana, 16 cities; population, 797,754:									
1944.....	8,378	96	23	56	183	772	1,063	4,233	1,960
1945.....	8,747	100	25	58	214	758	1,317	4,304	1,971
Oklahoma, 28 cities; population, 628,377:									
1944.....	11,551	40	16	73	238	305	2,384	7,165	1,330
1945.....	14,375	54	29	84	330	266	2,945	8,724	1,943
Texas, 52 cities; population, 2,071,950:									
1944.....	46,634	265	99	190	928	2,202	9,588	27,447	5,915
1945.....	54,342	310	115	225	1,084	2,184	11,937	31,395	7,092

TABLE 32.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued*

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non- negli- gent Man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by Negli- gence	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated Assault	Bur- glary- break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny- theft	Auto theft
The West, 276 cities; popu- lation, 7,527,512:									
1944-----	310,501	373	490	1,000	7,595	4,401	40,379	190,933	34,678
1945-----	343,045	398	680	1,653	10,701	5,272	48,470	133,379	43,268
Percent change.....	+15.0	+6.7	+38.8	+11.6	+40.9	+19.8	+15.1	+10.3	+94.8
Mountain, 87 cities; popu- lation, 1,461,854:									
1944-----	31,275	46	75	225	780	470	6,385	19,616	3,781
1945-----	35,155	58	88	286	873	562	7,321	21,516	4,451
Percent change.....	+12.3	+26.1	+17.5	+37.1	+19.6	+19.6	+14.7	+9.7	+18.8
Arizona, 9 cities; popula- tion, 140,199:									
1944-----	4,398	12	5	39	121	140	703	2,826	553
1945-----	5,418	12	14	45	161	152	815	3,466	753
Colorado, 19 cities; popula- tion, 540,125:									
1944-----	10,495	16	32	107	298	134	2,539	6,376	988
1945-----	11,745	22	33	142	344	158	3,202	6,686	1,158
Idaho, 16 cities; population, 135,008:									
1944-----	2,935	2	-	13	20	14	552	1,954	383
1945-----	3,185	1	3	11	41	20	562	2,044	483
Montana, 12 cities; popula- tion, 169,728:									
1944-----	2,305	1	5	10	37	23	344	1,618	267
1945-----	2,655	2	8	10	52	15	397	1,943	308
Nevada, 5 cities; popula- tion, 59,869:									
1944-----	1,788	4	1	12	89	36	412	952	312
1945-----	2,093	4	3	19	73	27	520	1,182	208
New Mexico, 8 cities; popu- lation, 86,538:									
1944-----	1,492	3	3	11	16	35	302	883	239
1945-----	1,609	9	2	5	34	64	283	927	278
Utah, 11 cities; population, 250,899:									
1944-----	5,947	7	28	22	139	70	1,260	3,650	771
1945-----	6,417	4	23	43	120	95	1,173	4,024	938
Wyoming, 7 cities; popula- tion, 79,485:									
1944-----	1,912	1	1	11	40	18	273	1,357	211
1945-----	2,060	4	2	11	48	31	369	1,344	251
Pacific, 189 cities; popula- tion, 6,065,658:									
1944-----	179,225	327	415	1,435	6,865	3,931	33,994	101,317	30,943
1945-----	206,910	340	592	1,567	9,828	4,710	39,149	111,863	38,861
Percent change.....	+15.4	+4.0	+42.7	+8.2	+43.2	+19.8	+15.2	+10.4	+25.6
California, 140 cities; popu- lation, 4,740,890:									
1944-----	141,908	284	354	1,314	5,880	3,488	26,140	79,511	24,998
1945-----	164,373	277	477	1,421	8,291	4,260	30,005	88,471	31,171
Oregon, 22 cities; popula- tion, 455,510:									
1944-----	14,198	11	16	62	508	236	2,992	8,220	2,061
1945-----	14,714	17	24	63	558	209	3,506	8,007	2,330
Washington, 27 cities; popu- lation, 869,202:									
1944-----	23,134	32	45	59	477	207	4,862	13,586	3,866
1945-----	27,523	46	91	83	979	241	5,638	15,355	5,366

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MONTHLY VARIATIONS

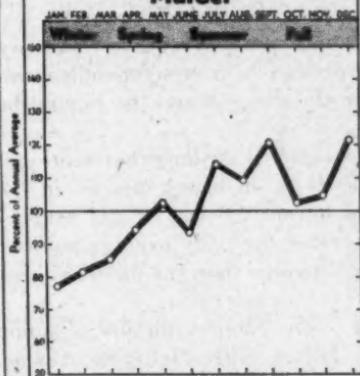
Offenses Known to the Police

1945

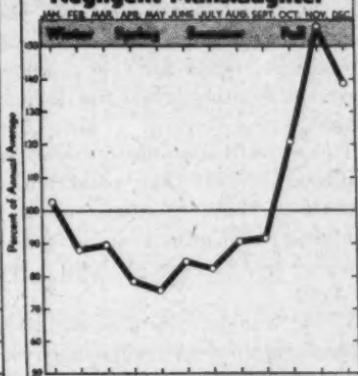
405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,175,706

(Offenses Against the Person)

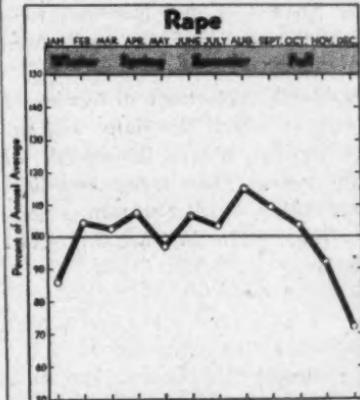
Murder



Negligent Manslaughter



Rape



Aggravated Assault

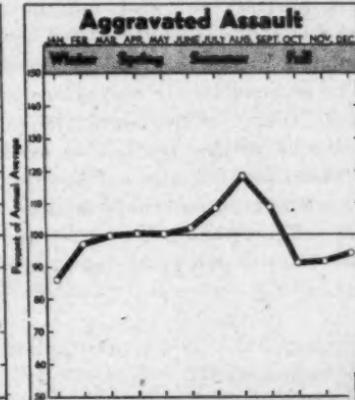


FIGURE 14.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police

Crime in 1945, as in prior years, was definitely affected by the change of the seasons. Murders, rapes, and other felonious assaults were most frequent during the long, warm days of the third quarter, with murders reaching a peak in September, and rapes and aggravated assaults most frequent in August. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence (mostly negligent traffic deaths) were least frequent during the second and third quarters, rising sharply with the added darkness and generally less favorable driving conditions of winter to a peak in November.

Crimes against property, on the other hand, were generally less frequent during the first and second quarters, increasing in frequency toward the end of the year. These predatory crimes generally seem most apt to occur when the days are the shortest and the nights the longest.

The upward seasonal curve for robberies was somewhat more accentuated in 1945 than usual due largely to the heavy increase in the number of these offenses committed during the last of the year as compared with prior years. In December the daily average number of robberies was more than 80 percent greater than the daily average for April.

A somewhat comparable situation to the robbery picture is found in the figures for auto theft with the daily average car thefts over 50 percent higher in October than in January.

For burglary the peak month was November and larcenies were most frequent in October. For both of these crimes January showed the lowest daily average.

The seasonal crime curves are graphically presented in figures 14 and 15. These charts show the extent to which the daily average number of offenses committed for the individual months exceeds, or falls short of, the daily average for the year. The curves show how the various types of crimes tend to concentrate during certain periods of the year, becoming less frequent in others. The data are supported by the information presented in table 33.

TABLE 33.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1945, 405 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 32,175,706, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Murder, negligent manslaughter by negligence						
January—December	8.76	7.31	17.35	30.3	36.2	494.3	1,183.2	875.9
January to March	7.08	6.76	17.50	28.5	30.8	461.1	1,039.5	817.1
April to June	8.44	6.75	18.00	24.9	37.0	478.6	1,177.9	347.1
July to September	9.49	6.35	19.64	34.6	107.8	501.0	1,216.8	404.1
October to December	9.24	9.97	16.04	112.7	39.0	535.8	1,216.1	433.8
January	6.68	7.42	15.45	28.9	33.0	434.9	959.4	299.8
February	7.11	6.36	18.70	29.5	33.5	469.6	991.8	314.5
March	7.45	6.45	18.39	26.5	36.1	479.6	1,162.8	336.7
April	8.20	5.67	19.27	26.4	36.5	452.5	1,143.5	339.8
May	8.94	5.48	17.42	26.7	36.4	492.1	1,177.9	349.3
June	8.17	6.10	19.17	29.5	36.3	491.0	1,212.2	352.0
July	9.97	5.94	18.58	33.1	104.5	478.7	1,197.7	345.3
August	9.52	6.52	20.68	29.8	113.9	505.1	1,224.4	427.7
September	10.50	6.60	19.67	103.1	104.9	519.7	1,228.5	440.4
October	8.94	8.68	18.65	102.5	87.7	528.9	1,297.0	453.1
November	9.10	11.27	16.53	110.1	88.4	540.3	1,223.9	432.2
December	9.68	10.00	12.97	125.6	90.7	538.3	1,127.5	416.0

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

The amount of crime per unit of population as shown in table 30 varies among cities of different population groups. There is an even greater variation in the crime rates for different sections of the country. This is only to be expected since the many social and economic factors directly affecting the extent of crime vary among the several States and larger geographic divisions.

For this reason police administrators are frequently interested in comparing figures for their respective communities with the average for cities in the same general locality. Therefore, the rates shown in table 30 are subdivided in tables 35 and 36 to present the data for each State and geographic division. The information shown in tables 30, 35, and 36 are supported by the data presented in table 34, which shows the number of cities whose reports were used in preparing the crime rate tables.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940. More recent population estimates are possibly available in some instances locally for the use of law-enforcement officials in calculating crime rates for their respective communities; however, the 1940 decennial census figures were used in calculating the rates published in the bulletin since no later figures were available for all cities.

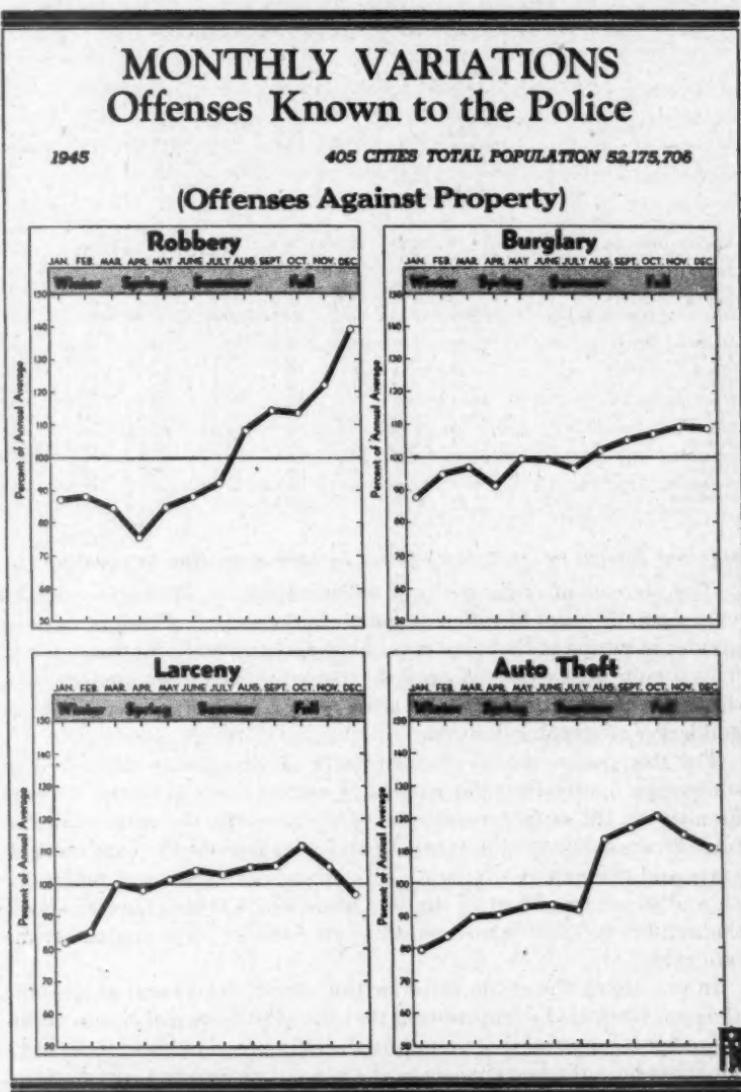


FIGURE 15.

TABLE 34.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1945

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total population, 67, 608,610	2,987	36	55	106	208	573	1,290
New England:							
Population, 6,071,357	191	2	10	13	34	71	61
Connecticut	28	—	3	2	8	8	7
Maine	17	—	—	2	6	6	8
Massachusetts	109	1	7	8	16	44	33
New Hampshire	14	—	—	1	2	6	5
Rhode Island	16	1	—	1	5	6	3
Vermont	7	—	—	—	1	1	5
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 19,869,645	534	6	11	24	37	145	311
New Jersey	138	1	4	7	15	36	75
New York	168	3	4	6	10	46	90
Pennsylvania	228	2	3	11	12	63	137
East North Central:							
Population, 16,436,969	598	8	10	23	58	118	311
Illinois	140	1	1	7	13	32	86
Indiana	67	1	3	4	9	14	36
Michigan	99	1	2	6	9	24	57
Ohio	146	4	4	4	14	32	88
Wisconsin	76	1	—	2	13	16	44
West North Central:							
Population, 5,463,017	280	4	5	8	19	68	177
Iowa	61	—	1	4	6	10	40
Kansas	48	—	2	1	1	14	30
Minnesota	67	2	1	2	1	11	52
Missouri	48	2	—	2	2	13	29
Nebraska	22	—	1	1	—	7	13
North Dakota	10	—	—	—	1	3	6
South Dakota	13	—	—	—	1	5	7
South Atlantic:							
Population, 5,843,402	206	3	7	17	30	46	115
Delaware	4	—	1	—	—	—	3
District of Columbia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	33	—	3	1	4	9	16
Georgia	32	1	—	4	1	6	20
Maryland	14	1	—	—	2	4	7
North Carolina	45	—	1	4	4	11	25
South Carolina	18	—	—	2	2	4	10
Virginia	36	—	2	3	5	6	20
West Virginia	25	—	—	3	2	6	14
East South Central:							
Population, 2,408,261	83	3	3	4	10	22	41
Alabama	22	1	—	2	3	3	13
Kentucky	24	1	—	1	5	5	12
Mississippi	17	—	—	1	1	9	6
Tennessee	20	1	3	—	1	5	10
West South Central:							
Population, 3,955,125	139	4	3	8	13	37	74
Arkansas	17	—	—	1	1	6	9
Louisiana	20	1	—	1	3	4	11
Oklahoma	35	—	2	—	2	11	20
Texas	67	3	1	6	7	16	34
Mountain:							
Population, 1,560,222	104	1	1	2	7	25	66
Arizona	11	—	—	1	1	—	9
Colorado	22	1	—	1	—	5	14
Idaho	18	—	—	—	1	5	12
Montana	14	—	—	—	2	4	8
Nevada	5	—	—	—	—	1	4
New Mexico	13	—	—	—	1	4	8
Utah	13	—	1	—	1	2	9
Wyoming	8	—	—	—	—	4	4
Pacific:							
Population, 6,200,612	911	8	5	7	17	45	182
California	153	3	3	7	13	32	95
Oregon	26	1	—	—	1	5	19
Washington	32	1	2	—	3	8	18

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1945, by geographic divisions and States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	5.49	54.3	59.8	359.3	889.9	241.5
New England	1.17	16.7	12.8	280.5	515.0	163.5
Connecticut	1.46	16.8	22.2	314.1	667.0	151.1
Maine	1.02	15.6	11.9	279.0	679.3	190.2
Massachusetts	1.22	17.6	10.4	249.4	446.1	165.7
New Hampshire	.40	3.6	4.9	142.7	282.8	72.4
Rhode Island	.85	18.4	16.3	283.2	592.5	195.5
Vermont	—	3.9	2.6	174.6	793.3	102.9
Middle Atlantic	3.85	23.1	31.7	318.0	437.9	158.5
New Jersey	2.69	30.4	46.8	278.8	477.1	172.3
New York	3.05	15.8	29.2	378.1	482.7	160.8
Pennsylvania	2.91	33.2	29.2	421.8	342.8	140.7
East North Central	4.50	68.6	49.6	342.5	942.4	189.3
Illinois	4.74	86.2	46.8	302.3	542.3	127.3
Indiana	5.12	53.5	60.5	379.4	1,038.8	260.5
Michigan	4.11	81.1	77.3	426.0	1,193.2	244.5
Ohio	5.43	64.2	40.7	383.1	896.5	214.7
Wisconsin	1.31	11.5	8.2	154.5	775.3	138.9
West North Central	3.35	31.9	34.8	255.6	694.0	189.6
Iowa	1.64	15.0	7.7	245.1	673.0	160.3
Kansas	2.38	31.5	17.1	336.7	817.7	196.2
Minnesota	1.26	19.1	8.5	189.8	577.4	141.9
Missouri	6.93	57.7	51.8	276.8	607.3	186.5
Nebraska	1.93	22.3	29.4	312.2	915.3	326.8
North Dakota	1.64	5.8	4.1	159.5	513.8	120.8
South Dakota	1.47	7.3	5.1	200.9	744.1	163.5
South Atlantic	13.96	61.5	190.8	419.8	1,041.7	304.8
Delaware	4.81	96.9	19.2	439.0	1,236.9	244.3
Florida	15.91	73.3	200.6	694.5	1,525.0	386.8
Georgia	23.24	58.7	156.6	455.2	1,281.8	328.8
Maryland	9.74	51.6	126.1	226.0	533.6	269.1
North Carolina	13.47	43.4	483.0	436.3	897.7	207.4
South Carolina	23.04	53.3	136.9	329.8	1,340.0	309.1
Virginia	14.59	89.0	219.0	508.4	1,309.9	347.9
West Virginia	7.72	68.1	56.7	294.1	653.1	213.7
East South Central	18.90	75.0	157.9	465.7	879.1	300.1
Alabama	—	58.4	225.7	515.0	890.8	222.0
Kentucky	13.95	112.2	127.1	580.4	1,001.2	414.2
Mississippi	45.85	40.9	209.6	322.6	964.1	211.7
Tennessee	18.75	69.1	114.0	384.2	741.6	322.6
West South Central	—	42.8	48.7	92.5	444.8	1,211.5
Arkansas	12.09	97.9	153.8	334.0	1,024.7	294.7
Louisiana	12.27	26.5	93.8	162.8	530.1	242.9
Oklahoma	8.43	51.5	40.8	458.9	1,344.0	303.7
Texas	14.42	50.2	100.3	557.7	1,445.1	330.1
Mountain	4.10	38.5	41.5	486.2	1,494.7	299.4
Arizona	8.57	107.5	110.8	572.3	2,326.2	520.2
Colorado	4.15	62.7	28.8	580.5	1,213.7	212.0
Idaho	.70	28.8	14.1	412.8	1,468.5	353.8
Montana	1.13	30.5	9.6	230.2	1,045.5	174.3
Nevada	6.68	121.9	45.1	868.6	1,974.3	442.6
New Mexico	9.09	42.4	92.4	313.5	1,029.1	305.9
Utah	1.54	50.1	39.7	461.9	1,504.6	373.2
Wyoming	6.02	57.8	37.3	446.5	1,624.7	310.5
Pacific	5.88	150.5	76.8	640.4	1,843.9	638.0
California	5.79	172.9	89.0	630.3	1,962.8	656.8
Oregon	3.41	115.9	43.6	733.3	1,796.1	506.0
Washington	5.18	111.5	27.7	643.1	1,759.7	609.8

¹The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,265 cities with a total population of 18,222,281.

²The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,283,316.

³The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 167 cities.

⁴The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 227 cities.

⁵Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1945, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaying	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	5.49	54.3	59.8	1,359.3	1,880.9	241.5
New England	1.17	16.7	12.8	260.5	515.0	160.5
Group I	2.44	34.3	21.8	222.4	435.1	319.2
Group II	1.03	23.3	20.4	382.7	632.1	187.0
Group III	.94	12.6	9.2	268.0	588.8	151.4
Group IV	.66	11.2	8.4	221.1	524.7	115.3
Group V	1.08	6.0	6.4	193.7	419.5	79.8
Group VI	.76	5.1	4.3	158.3	380.4	78.2
Middle Atlantic	9.85	23.1	31.7	216.6	497.9	150.5
Group I	3.97	27.1	36.4	274.7	352.3	173.1
Group II	1.95	22.9	29.9	273.8	435.9	188.3
Group III	2.02	25.8	37.1	270.8	566.9	165.5
Group IV	.93	12.4	25.4	210.7	550.2	133.9
Group V	1.83	15.3	21.3	166.8	394.5	114.4
Group VI	.87	11.6	14.7	127.3	278.8	79.5
East North Central	4.50	98.8	49.0	342.5	843.4	180.8
Group I	6.20	105.0	69.9	398.7	825.3	194.5
Group II	6.20	78.0	77.9	427.8	1,163.9	267.9
Group III	3.16	38.5	33.6	348.5	959.8	218.8
Group IV	2.86	25.4	17.2	280.9	897.1	184.5
Group V	1.25	22.0	11.5	236.5	536.4	148.9
Group VI	1.63	16.9	16.7	181.2	464.9	113.6
West North Central	2.35	31.9	24.8	255.6	804.0	182.6
Group I	5.61	53.9	44.1	236.2	647.7	185.1
Group II	2.63	30.9	22.9	285.2	787.8	238.2
Group III	3.64	22.6	19.1	447.5	1,126.0	283.8
Group IV	2.02	24.5	12.4	287.1	881.6	185.4
Group V	1.42	9.7	9.1	230.2	746.9	146.6
Group VI	1.24	15.1	8.5	189.3	315.4	88.9
South Atlantic	18.96	61.5	190.8	410.8	1,041.7	304.8
Group I	12.94	57.2	112.3	310.5	773.3	335.4
Group II	17.52	117.2	206.2	709.3	1,531.2	457.3
Group III	16.50	51.1	243.8	436.7	1,246.6	276.7
Group IV	11.83	47.9	313.9	452.8	1,194.3	286.9
Group V	8.52	36.7	136.7	354.4	922.4	220.2
Group VI	14.93	41.8	156.4	262.6	596.1	146.9
East South Central	18.90	75.0	157.9	465.7	870.1	309.1
Group I	15.23	113.5	141.4	606.0	1,022.1	380.2
Group II	20.03	63.4	89.4	483.6	805.1	389.5
Group III	17.44	49.1	329.3	455.6	768.2	229.6
Group IV	14.19	64.1	194.0	351.8	956.6	236.8
Group V	14.19	36.7	141.0	346.1	943.7	274.0
Group VI	13.53	44.8	95.2	194.6	304.4	110.8
West South Central	12.82	48.7	92.5	444.8	1,311.5	305.4
Group I	17.37	56.4	122.9	525.8	1,376.2	387.6
Group II	12.21	63.9	68.2	506.5	1,600.1	375.6
Group III	7.90	47.4	70.1	388.9	1,257.7	349.1
Group IV	10.00	33.5	90.0	409.1	1,168.9	190.5
Group V	9.24	39.8	64.5	280.6	815.7	174.5
Group VI	12.76	33.0	90.8	314.1	593.6	158.4
Mountain	4.10	58.5	41.5	466.2	1,434.7	289.4
Group I	6.20	87.5	25.7	786.6	1,210.7	204.7
Group II	1.33	35.5	23.3	467.5	1,328.6	319.5
Group III	8.51	82.5	94.4	572.4	1,965.2	512.9
Group IV	2.03	63.4	62.6	453.5	2,070.9	449.8
Group V	2.17	46.2	26.1	379.2	1,397.1	292.2
Group VI	5.33	43.5	47.4	327.1	844.7	210.1
Pacific	5.38	189.5	76.6	940.4	1,842.9	638.0
Group I	6.90	231.0	110.1	716.4	1,734.1	704.6
Group II	5.25	121.0	63.8	634.6	1,755.7	712.1
Group III	4.51	119.4	50.5	625.0	2,052.5	515.9
Group IV	3.63	71.8	33.6	552.6	1,949.1	473.5
Group V	3.77	79.3	33.6	589.8	2,428.4	647.8
Group VI	3.40	50.7	31.7	435.9	1,654.9	473.6

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,265 cities with a total population of 58,222,281.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,263,316.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1945 is shown in table 37. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30 and 36 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	1	3	5	102	32	89	49
Akron, Ohio	18	179	138	851	584	1,728	577
Alameda, Calif.	2	6	20	105	23	588	185
Albany, N. Y.	6	27	31	266	128	405	376
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2	5	24	134	41	485	141
Alexandria, La.	9	22	134	159	47	381	40
Alexandria, Va.	3	28	186	130	64	470	71
Alhambra, Calif.	11	1	155	49	350	77	
Aliquippa, Pa.	5	6	59	13	71	18	
Allentown, Pa.	2	—	2	315	73	288	182
Alton, Ill.	1	20	13	114	18	102	43
Altoona, Pa.	1	11	7	214	43	447	100
Amarillo, Tex.	2	11	1	143	247	625	318
Amsterdam, N. Y.	2	6	23	18	76	19	
Anderson, Ind.	15	6	164	21	276	123	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	—	3	—	76	71	450	47
Anniston, Ala.	7	27	82	95	69	301	51
Appleton, Wis.	—	—	—	40	20	341	80
Arlington, Mass.	—	—	—	71	9	94	9
Arlington, Va.	2	6	36	124	71	582	91
Asheville, N. C.	9	20	204	242	153	360	83
Ashland, Ky.	1	21	7	69	10	100	30
Atlanta, Ga.	91	272	310	1,704	1,118	3,268	1,338
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	37	98	317	583	1,029	237
Auburn, N. Y.	—	3	3	69	29	237	40
Augusta, Ga.	15	28	254	335	79	643	126
Aurora, Ill.	3	8	3	100	41	187	38
Austin, Tex.	8	24	85	445	80	1,102	266
Bakersfield, Calif.	3	32	4	212	232	954	284
Baltimore, Md.	90	459	1,218	1,928	1,048	3,276	2,747
Bangor, Maine	1	3	6	55	57	292	91
Baton Rouge, La.	1	15	11	205	60	241	42
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	8	14	237	95	684	113
Bay City, Mich.	1	2	—	93	31	345	79
Bayonne, N. J.	3	12	22	147	37	196	108
Beaumont, Tex.	6	12	41	294	94	671	153
Belleville, Ill.	4	—	1	52	22	87	29
Belleville, N. J.	—	2	2	46	24	63	26
Bellingham, Wash.	—	1	—	55	23	151	46
Belmont, Mass.	—	—	—	47	8	82	6
Beloit, Wis.	2	—	—	66	41	347	39
Belvedere Township, Calif.	3	112	31	282	41	154	371
Berkeley, Calif.	2	42	39	442	123	1,018	211
Berwyn, Ill.	8	—	—	105	52	100	41
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	122	25	94	100	157	33
Beverly, Mass.	—	—	—	41	11	133	10
Beverly Hills, Calif.	11	3	119	46	184	38	
Binghampton, N. Y.	2	2	172	100	711	127	
Birmingham, Ala.	48	201	149	1,944	930	2,106	602
Bloomfield, N. J.	3	5	61	18	105	30	
Bloomington, Ill.	6	16	42	18	142	77	
Boise, Idaho	7	—	195	(1)	656	151	
Boston, Mass.	21	272	174	1,224	861	1,879	2,550
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	10	23	335	310	843	284
Bristol, Conn.	—	—	1	39	33	160	16
Brockton, Mass.	8	1	190	77	240	90	
Brookline, Mass.	8	3	210	42	183	100	
Buffalo, N. Y.	13	70	151	504	245	1,045	1,133
Burbank, Calif.	19	9	222	113	759	110	
Burlington, Iowa	3	3	83	8	106	35	
Burlington, Vt.	—	—	—	62	34	350	32
Butte, Mont.	19	3	57	16	101	74	
Cambridge, Mass.	2	21	17	174	39	367	246
Camden, N. J.	7	77	100	369	149	200	287
Canton, Ohio	4	89	82	463	228	813	361

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	3	—	93	63	547	83
Central Falls, R. I.	4	—	—	68	6	69	34
Charleston, S. C.	24	66	114	244	216	733	354
Charleston, W. Va.	6	158	83	332	(1)	966	327
Charlotte, N. C.	19	68	506	561	275	893	203
Chattanooga, Tenn.	32	63	81	510	143	512	348
Chelsea, Mass.	20	20	14	158	44	128	84
Chester, Pa.	3	57	57	179	94	201	125
Chicago, Ill.	213	4,090	1,960	11,803	6,242	10,984	3,941
Chicago, Mass.	1	1	2	71	20	89	24
Cicero, Ill.	2	24	65	165	71	190	81
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	381	333	2,272	1,631	3,620	913
Clarkburg, W. Va.	3	8	3	48	8	97	31
Cleveland, Ohio	53	706	442	2,759	709	7,451	1,874
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	2	6	—	147	16	224	71
Clifton, N. J.	1	3	5	71	38	82	40
Clinton, Iowa	6	6	1	59	21	263	35
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	7	—	77	109	634	95
Columbia, S. C.	11	42	69	333	343	1,108	227
Columbus, Ga.	8	22	58	302	247	670	181
Columbus, Ohio	23	296	115	2,344	1,425	2,404	1,092
Concord, N. H.	—	—	—	58	16	131	16
Corpus Christi, Tex.	6	78	12	237	194	653	366
Council Bluffs, Iowa	6	6	4	146	32	211	111
Covington, Ky.	2	25	19	266	30	330	111
Cranston, R. I.	1	9	—	112	42	149	29
Cumberland, Md.	1	—	—	63	23	75	114
Dallas, Tex.	69	215	638	2,350	622	5,727	1,263
Danville, Ill.	13	5	—	113	52	206	110
Danville, Va.	22	77	—	115	64	318	24
Davenport, Iowa	3	19	—	287	44	661	146
Dayton, Ohio	30	162	196	989	212	2,574	891
Dearborn, Mich.	2	34	9	233	187	780	224
Decatur, Ill.	2	9	5	214	33	411	139
Denver, Colo.	20	282	83	2,536	837	3,160	660
Des Moines, Iowa	5	17	43	373	102	969	350
Detroit, Mich.	101	2,144	2,068	7,994	2,396	16,778	4,232
Dubuque, Iowa	3	2	—	65	21	250	42
Duluth, Minn.	16	—	7	154	162	902	302
Durham, N. C.	11	19	488	265	35	143	131
East Chicago, Ind.	5	35	48	247	103	492	122
East Cleveland, Ohio	11	3	—	155	8	213	51
Easton, Pa.	9	6	—	69	17	132	35
East Orange, N. J.	10	12	—	297	43	318	134
East Providence, R. I.	2	1	—	43	14	136	34
East St. Louis, Ill.	8	57	112	230	147	311	196
Eau Claire, Wis.	7	—	—	45	32	128	46
Elgin, Ill.	4	—	4	60	21	190	29
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	28	22	244	99	360	120
Eikhart, Ind.	1	3	3	60	30	138	33
Elmira, N. Y.	5	2	—	59	40	474	123
El Paso, Tex.	7	82	38	484	214	1,013	389
Elyria, Ohio	1	10	10	61	33	162	31
Enid, Okla.	1	8	—	88	32	270	40
Erie, Pa.	3	24	37	469	90	602	271
Evanston, Ill.	—	13	31	145	103	569	96
Evansville, Ind.	4	68	60	560	211	1,337	458
Everett, Mass.	10	10	10	76	34	168	66
Everett, Wash.	4	13	13	119	10	627	123
Fall River, Mass.	29	7	—	424	143	461	150
Fargo, N. Dak.	—	1	2	41	47	128	44
Fitchburg, Mass.	—	1	1	131	11	151	61
Flint, Mich.	4	89	205	722	385	1,950	266
Fond du Lac, Wis.	—	—	—	1	56	16	28
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	14	56	124	87	333	128

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

	City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	31	116	311	211	1,029	266
34	Fort Worth, Tex.	34	71	167	564	219	2,577	609
354	Fresno, Calif.	3	122	49	542	241	1,261	496
327	Gadsden, Ala.	5	8	110	76	38	188	93
293	Galesburg, Ill.	1	12	2	110	20	275	91
348	Galveston, Tex.				No reports received			
84	Garfield, N. J.	4	2	6	37	18	70	11
125	Gary, Ind.	11	104	192	762	225	947	212
3,941	Glendale, Calif.	3	17	7	228	197	952	223
24	Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	19	23	578	203	2,707	538
81	Great Falls, Mont.							
913	Green Bay, Wis.	1	4		53	17	98	51
31	Greensboro, N. C.	11	18	423	269	165	557	146
1,874	Greenville, S. C.	13	18	89	131	141	368	94
71	Greenwich Town, Conn.		2		30	25	80	18
40	Hackensack, N. J.	1	8	20	64	34	152	43
35	Hagerstown, Md.	1	25	31	135	74	363	61
95	Hamilton, Ohio	4	17	5	88	60	273	70
227	Hamilton Township, N. J.	1	11	3	70	14	161	22
181	Hammond, Ind.	3	29	9	351	138	585	104
1,092	Hamtramck, Mich.	2	42	8	178	*101	221	51
16	Harrisburg, Pa.	4	32	78	371	201	566	234
366	Hartford, Conn.		113	125	1,047	337	1,439	455
111	Haverford Twp., Pa.		1		54	7	35	13
111	Haverhill, Mass.	1	7		105	19	164	44
29	Hazleton, Pa.		2	1	27	7	17	26
114	Highland Park, Mich.	3	39	9	268	62	435	103
1,263	High Point, N. C.	5	8	192	98	51	159	42
110	Hoboken, N. J.	3	12	8	53	11	34	82
24	Holyoke, Mass.	2	4	1	127	42	268	96
146	Honolulu, T. H.	10	51	91	797	418	1,650	508
891	Houston, Tex.	75	216	250	3,317	899	8,566	1,358
224	Huntington, W. Va.	11	20	72	351	169	408	153
139	Huntington Park, Calif.	26	2	234	110	463	180	
660	Hutchinson, Kans.	1	6	3	99	37	384	63
350	Indianapolis, Ind.	30	269	309	1,834	856	4,253	1,581
1,232	Inglewood, Calif.	24	1	163	114	600	97	
42	Irvington, N. J.	9	3	141	48	212	74	
302	Jackson, Mich.	24	35	242	84	569	131	
131	Jackson, Miss.	13	21	100	265	129	633	71
122	Jacksonville, Fla.	40	218	214	1,307	1,059	2,026	813
51	Jamestown, N. Y.	1	3	56	34	117	37	
35	Jersey City, N. J.				Complete data not received			
134	Johnson City, Tenn.	3	15		77	39	120	41
34	Johnstown, Pa.	2	2	11	143	50	138	91
196	Joliet, Ill.	1	11		69	58	295	78
46	Joplin, Mo.	3	53	28	277	249	526	133
29	Kalamazoo, Mich.		17	6	234	78	816	115
120	Kansas City, Kans.	7	84	10	465	154	620	143
33	Kansas City, Mo.	45	465	503	1,089	979	2,715	756
125	Kearny, N. J.		3	3	88	26	86	31
389	Kenosha, Wis.	2	3		68	22	198	75
31	Kingston, N. Y.		1	6	31	12	126	23
40	Knoxville, Tenn.	35	76	103	500	667	528	716
271	Kokomo, Ind.	2	11	7	144	27	179	84
98	La Crosse, Wis.		4	2	73	33	669	47
458	La Fayette, Ind.	3	14	9	89	59	388	52
66	Lakewood, Ohio		8	1	128	17	260	36
123	Lancaster, Pa.	2	6	14	82	45	398	61
150	Lansing, Mich.	1	7	11	312	108	849	223
44	Laredo, Tex.	1	7	34	119	37	308	22
61	Lawrence, Mass.		3		199	25	286	88
265	Lebanon, Pa.		2		47	12	160	29
28	Lewiston, Maine	2		1	65	30	203	29
125	Lexington, Ky.	9	60	144	254	157	644	158

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary- breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lima, Ohio	5	31	51	230	122	600	161
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	7	32	270	96	1,059	249
Little Rock, Ark.	8	67	53	387	(1)	1,428	419
Long Beach, Calif.	11	220	142	1,441	(1)	2,683	1,314
Lorain, Ohio	4	14	16	150	47	251	115
Los Angeles, Calif.	91	3,776	1,721	11,654	10,088	17,185	10,613
Louisville, Ky.	46	523	529	2,546	1,682	2,177	1,895
Lowell, Mass.		15	4	208	61	210	59
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.			2	134	38	239	41
Lubbock, Tex.	8	6	37	188	73	463	57
Lynchburg, Va.	2	5	83	110	48	265	56
Lynn, Mass.	2	13	7	396	161	732	140
Macon, Ga.	24	42	101	419	293	787	253
Madison, Wis.	1	10	1	123	113	408	159
Malden, Mass.	1	15	4	205	45	335	92
Manchester, N. H.		1	5	65	27	296	60
Mansfield, Ohio	1	13	10	141	87	260	109
Markton, Ind.		2	1	69	19	183	36
Marion, Ohio	16	1	108	40	366	46	
Mason City, Iowa		3		36	(1)	181	16
Massillon, Ohio	2	3	16	23	19	191	29
Maywood, Ill.		7	1	39	12	133	37
McKeesport, Pa.	1	8	72	103	45	278	77
Medford, Mass.	2	9	3	110	22	237	38
Melrose, Mass.		1	1	86	6	86	15
Memphis, Tenn.	40	274	550	840	539	1,536	847
Meriden, Conn.	1	1		138	21	211	52
Meridian, Miss.	3	12	58	131	81	203	56
Miami, Fla.	25	240	898	1,784	906	1,332	872
Miami Beach, Fla.	2	16	5	222	286	442	109
Michigan City, Ind.	4	1	17	82	19	77	12
Middletown, Conn.			1	37	18	124	15
Middletown, Ohio	4	5	2	127	50	417	113
Milwaukee, Wis.	13	90	102	883	599	3,545	1,009
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	126	31	917	792	1,659	888
Mishawaka, Ind.			2	35	28	263	29
Mobile, Ala.	13	63	705	407	175	433	297
Moline, Ill.		6	3	77	41	192	81
Monroe, La.	1	15	10	64	62	315	69
Montclair, N. J.	1	8	6	67	17	120	13
Montgomery, Ala.	21	30	96	342	21	397	168
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	1	9	101	30	116	85
Muncie, Ind.				Only 6 months received			
Muskegon, Mich.	4	29	9	234	132	536	294
Muskogee, Okla.	1	13	3	229	143	362	69
Nashua, N. H.		2		44	10	118	30
Nashville, Tenn.	39	110	175	960	383	1,055	522
New Albany, Ind.	1	7	7	71	24	161	78
Newark, N. J.	17	318	450	1,917	757	1,485	1,543
Newark, Ohio		2	9	98	22	379	29
New Bedford, Mass.		17	16	676	145	911	251
New Britain, Conn.		7	7	154	30	263	57
New Brunswick, N. J.		6	26	129	42	296	50
Newburgh, N. Y.		6	4	127	32	144	48
New Castle, Pa.	1	16	8	69	25	131	80
New Haven, Conn.	3	16	31	725	159	1,129	235
New London, Conn.		2	7	39	22	151	55
New Orleans, La.	65	146	464	576	637	1,415	1,635
Newport, Ky.	5	40	24	125	66	184	72
Newport, R. I.		7	4	37	41	234	84
Newport News, Va.	14	56	221	420	184	657	153
New Rochelle, N. Y.		7	14	100	49	127	77
Newton, Mass.		2	5	244	(1)	323	72
New York, N. Y.	292	1,417	2,579	4,348	(1)	11,981	12,226
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	26	105	291	110	323	151

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

	City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
161	Norfolk, Va.	41	359	368	1,502	811	1,846	1,004
249	Norristown, Pa.	2	14	51	18	78	72	
419	North Bergen, N. J.			2	127	17	111	38
1,314	Norwalk, Conn.	1	3	9	54	30	110	28
115	Norwood, Ohio		2	3	61	14	81	25
3,613	Oakland, Calif.	25	752	587	2,187	870	4,818	2,056
1,895	Oak Park, Ill.		15		147	52	247	43
89	Ogden, Utah	2	54	54	325	244	925	339
41	Oklahoma City, Okla.	15	133	132	1,038	277	3,213	845
57	Omaha, Nebr.	6	90	94	704	309	1,415	833
56	Orange, N. J.	2	17	45	144	45	176	67
140	Orlando, Fla.	7	2	15	166	126	524	128
233	Oshkosh, Wis.		3		68	21	591	35
129	Ottumwa, Iowa	1	5	5	26	12	77	56
92	Owensboro, Ky.	1	9	11	134	56	369	88
60	Paducah, Ky.	8	15	20	125	14	270	97
109	Parkersburg, W. Va.	2	1	3	78	18	175	48
26	Pasadena, Calif.	2	64	61	416	305	1,269	231
46	Passaic, N. J.	2	24	45	243	73	275	100
16	Paterson, N. J.	2	43	64	530	144	342	351
29	Pawtucket, R. I.		6	41	200	96	448	140
37	Pensacola, Fla.	4	15	74	200	51	368	174
77	Peoria, Ill.	6	91	101	505	134	836	323
38	Perth Amboy, N. J.		4	70	91	(1)	405	73
15	Petersburg, Va.	4	14	63	168	57	275	72
847	Philadelphia, Pa.	100	807	761	3,940	1,161	1,366	2,494
52	Phoenix, Ariz.	9	72	54	427	225	1,576	461
56	Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	450	156	2,328	597	1,114	1,737
872	Pittsfield, Mass.		3	1	125	36	192	54
109	Plainfield, N. J.		13	13	79	52	245	45
12	Pontiac, Mich.	2	44	24	376	138	462	282
15	Port Arthur, Tex.	7	11	7	71	44	346	57
113	Port Huron, Mich.	1	2	3	121	52	359	59
7009	Portland, Maine		24	15	403	130	693	256
888	Portland, Oreg.	17	511	196	3,014	(1)	5,983	1,808
29	Portsmouth, Ohio	1	23	9	186	61	402	71
267	Portsmouth, Va.	12	42	200	370	171	541	201
81	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		1	15	92	89	377	71
69	Providence, R. I.	4	79	49	1,054	404	1,323	713
13	Pueblo, Colo.	1	25	57	246	29	360	142
166	Quincy, Ill.		6	6	86	23	430	62
85	Quincy, Mass.	1	16	2	166	39	399	122
	Racine, Wis.	1	19	10	138	89	630	96
294	Raleigh, N. C.	5	14	133	215	33	201	130
69	Reading, Pa.	1	13	5	231	50	350	161
20	Revere, Mass.		33	13	105	22	111	73
522	Richmond, Ind.	2	3	8	55	62	120	47
78	Richmond, Va.	26	123	313	864	734	2,443	867
1,543	Riverside, Calif.	1	9	13	189	107	489	112
29	Roanoke, Va.	6	6	54	115	76	276	158
251	Rochester, Minn.		1	1	45	14	211	27
57	Rochester, N. Y.	6	23	52	753	200	1,612	362
90	Rockford, Ill.		13	17	153	99	708	102
48	Rock Island, Ill.					Only 11 months received.		
80	Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	3	136	63	45	329	47
235	Rome, Ga.	1	11	50	90		125	46
55	Rome, N. Y.				45	20	216	60
1,635	Royal Oak, Mich.	2	3	1	125	9	270	97
72	Sacramento, Calif.	9	227	65	546	624	2,003	597
84	Saginaw, Mich.	4	56	64	520	148	1,212	199
153	St. Joseph, Mo.	6	8	29	408	76	584	162
77	St. Louis, Mo.	53	388	108	1,240	(1)	4,764	1,771
72	St. Paul, Minn.	5	97	63	867	209	1,806	278
2,236	St. Petersburg, Fla.	5	11	12	321	170	961	101
151	Salem, Mass.		3	1	83	20	168	58

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Salem, Oreg.		13	1	119	53	717	164
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	53	35	701	211	1,781	479
San Angelo, Tex.	4	9	31	88	39	199	82
San Antonio, Tex.	39	228	403	1,264	365	1,416	1,277
San Bernardino, Calif.	6	60	36	424	130	654	192
San Diego, Calif.	9	239	174	978	824	2,120	1,972
San Francisco, Calif.	49	1,511	843	2,591	1,742	7,628	4,698
San Jose, Calif.	3	40	20	271	44	1,356	508
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	8	24	131	97	782	170
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2	10	10	121	76	546	101
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	75	52	504	377	1,107	327
Savannah, Ga.	21	22	268	124	575	1,279	284
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	4	16	226	102	321	115
Scranton, Pa.	1	11	54	241	98	348	181
Seattle, Wash.	33	646	82	2,866	1,399	4,318	2,772
Sharon, Pa.		9	5	43	24	122	30
Sheboygan, Wis.				55	18	304	43
Shreveport, La.	10	4	44	134	86	564	115
Sioux City, Iowa	2	37	15	474	240	778	315
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		9	2	132	95	459	138
Somerville, Mass.		18	3	304	54	304	133
South Bend, Ind.	6	59	59	422	259	1,192	314
South Gate, Calif.	1	21	4	198	100	346	141
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	20	31	94	102	208	146
Spokane, Wash.	2	85	20	634	155	1,808	428
Springfield, Ill.	1	32	9	170	88	643	204
Springfield, Mass.	4	3	41	345	132	575	270
Springfield, Mo.	1	12	11	314	116	630	157
Springfield, Ohio.	2	27	14	224	48	455	128
Stamford, Conn.	1	10	19	146	93	256	61
Steubenville, Ohio.	2	17	3	143	32	169	90
Stockton, Calif.	7	222	18	563	409	1,404	518
Superior, Wis.		10	1	59	23	248	76
Syracuse, N. Y.		46	16	621	309	1,582	437
Tacoma, Wash.	6	82	68	875	348	1,722	709
Tampa, Fla.	19	49	153	681	342	1,212	413
Taunton, Mass.		3		123	28	185	54
Teaneck, N. J.		1		50	8	57	33
Terr Haute, Ind.	2	19	10	218	32	469	144
Toledo, Ohio	17	247	176	1,609	595	2,958	810
Topeka, Kans.	5	29	12	450	62	652	376
Torrington, Conn.			5	37	16	148	8
Trenton, N. J.	5	46	77	614	180	566	272
Troy, N. Y.	2	5	6	239	59	198	121
Tucson, Ariz.	1	53	71	221	207	1,075	207
Tulsa, Okla.	15	131	62	1,107	626	1,791	515
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5	1	173	55	20	163	52
Tyler, Tex.	5	6	37	77	24	221	55
Union City, N. J.	2			129	60	139	126
University City, Mo.		2		126	34	184	35
Upper Darby, Pa.	1	9	10	152	15	235	40
Utica, N. Y.	1	5	8	134	70	440	113
Waco, Tex.	3	4	152	170	38	474	61
Waltham, Mass.		1	2	116	25	340	50
Warren, Ohio.	3	40	7	178	47	471	105
Watertown, R. I.				7	53	95	43
Washington, D. C.	55	282	820	2,033	1,233	4,165	2,035
Washington, Pa.	1	4	6	107	18	93	90
Waterbury, Conn.	1	11	1	414	113	300	206
Waterloo, Iowa		9	6	161	24	568	80

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

	City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
164	Watertown, Mass.		3	2	74	29	154	32
479	Watertown, N. Y.	1	2	4	130	48	360	55
82	Waukegan, Ill.	1	16	8	111	68	260	76
1,277	Wausau, Wis.	1	1	1	25	12	249	17
192	Wauwatosa, Wis.				38	14	129	12
1,972	West Allis, Wis.		2	2	67	31	434	74
4,698	West Hartford, Conn.				53	24	135	16
505	West Haven, Conn.				No reports received			
170	West New York, N. J.				Only 8 months received			
101	West Orange, N. J.		1		46	29	90	20
327	West Palm Beach, Fla.	4	15	54	278	115	405	109
284	Wheeling, W. Va.	1	13	8	112	66	159	68
115	White Plains, N. Y.		7	7	88	64	208	127
181	Wichita, Kans.	1	26	31	361	163	885	214
2,772	Wichita Falls, Tex.	2	20	56	285	102	838	165
30	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	3	5	163	43	129	129
43	Wilkinsburg, Pa.		3	10	75	12	145	30
115	Williamsport, Pa.		3	13	66	24	292	71
315	Wilmington, Del.	5	120	21	525	336	1,161	301
138	Wilmington, N. C.	6	47	708	276	188	534	102
133	Winston-Salem, N. C.	5	29	145	539	157	638	164
314	Woodbridge, N. J.		4	4	160	12	154	31
141	Woonsocket, R. I.	1	8	1	107	23	185	53
146	Worcester, Mass.	1	76	9	873	302	684	434
428	Wyandotte, Mich.		1	2	68	41	158	84
90	Yakima, Wash.	1	29	13	190	289	970	198
518	Yonkers, N. Y.	1	10	18	272	37	374	121
76	York, Pa.		26	12	190	69	448	147
437	Youngstown, Ohio.	9	245	47	756	128	916	385
709	Zanesville, Ohio.	1	12	7	200	40	320	87

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

In 286 cities over 25,000 in population, 22,975 persons during 1945 were personally accosted by thieves who robbed them of property valued at \$3,363,739. Robberies for 1945 are up in every category with bank robberies showing a 171.4 percent jump¹ followed by a rise of 76.9 percent in oil station holdups. As indicated in table 38, each type of robbery is on the increase: Highway robberies, +20.7 percent; commercial house robberies, +27.1 percent; chain store robberies, +10.3 percent; residence robberies, +15.9 percent; and miscellaneous robberies, +10.3 percent.

It should be remembered that these figures are based on reported crimes in a somewhat limited number of cities; however, the data include the reports of a substantial portion of the larger communities of the country representing a combined population of 32,627,779 and accordingly, the trends reflected are significant. All complete supplementary reports received for the year were used in the compilations.

¹ Bank robberies increased from 14 to 38 in the 286 cities from whom complete supplementary returns were received. Other available information indicates that bank robberies for the Nation as a whole, though definitely on the rise in 1945, did not show such a sharp increase.

The 22.2 percent rise in the number of robbery offenses was accompanied by a 29.2 percent increase in the value of property stolen in the average offense, from \$113 in 1944 to \$146 in 1945, with the result that the total value of property stolen in these cities increased 58.6 percent for robbery offenses.

The disturbing increase in robberies in 1945 was accompanied by an almost equally alarming upward trend in burglaries, with each type showing an increase. The supplementary crime reports showed a general increase in burglaries of 18.0 percent, with those involving residences, those of nonresidences, those committed in the daytime, and those committed at night, all on the rise.

Most business places are occupied during the day, and thus only a small portion of the nonresidence burglaries are committed during the daylight hours. However, it should be observed that nearly one-third of the residence burglaries during 1945 were perpetrated during broad daylight.

The loot stolen in the average burglary during 1945 was valued at \$118 as compared with an average loss of \$102 in such crimes during the previous year. This increase in the average value of property stolen per offense, together with the rise in the number of burglaries in the cities represented in tables 38 and 39, resulted in a 36.9 percent increase in the total value of the loot taken in burglaries from 1944 to 1945.

The rise in larceny offenses (7.8 percent) in the cities represented in the following tables was not as pronounced as the increase in robberies and burglaries; however, an analysis of the data available shows that thefts from automobiles, excluding auto accessory thefts, increased 24.6 percent. Each type of larceny showed an increase, except bicycle thefts, which declined 4.2 percent. The average value of property stolen per larceny offense in 1945 was \$54, a 14.9 percent increase over the average loss in such offenses during 1944. The cities represented in the following tabulations reported the theft of property valued at \$16,270,256 in larceny offenses last year, a 25.3 percent increase over the total value of property stolen for this offense class during 1944.

The larceny problem is a difficult one for the police because of the frequency with which such crimes are committed, and in this connection it may be observed that 28.1 percent of the larceny offenses constitute thefts of some type of article from automobiles and 17.2 percent represent bicycle thefts.

Of the rape offenses reported approximately one-third were characterized as statutory in nature (no force used—victim under age of consent). Although the statutory offenses showed a decline of 3.3 percent during 1945, nearly two-thirds of the rapes were forcible in nature, and these criminal assaults showed a 14.0 percent increase.

The cities represented in tables 38 and 39 reported a 95.1 percent recovery of stolen automobiles during 1945, as indicated in the following figures:

January-December	1944	1945
Number of automobiles stolen	74,345	88,930
Number of automobiles recovered	71,936	84,595
Percent recovered	96.8	95.1

Table 40 shows the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered for 1944 and 1945 subdivided by type of property as reported by 285 cities over 25,000 in population. Exclusive of automobiles the cities represented reported property stolen valued at \$34,268,754 with recoveries valued at \$8,033,335, or 23.4 percent of the loss.

TABLE 38.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45; 286 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 32,627,779*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1944	1945	
RAPE			
Total	3,634	3,903	+7.4
Forcible	2,258	2,573	+14.0
Statutory	1,376	1,330	-3.3
ROBBERY			
Total	18,806	22,975	+22.2
Highway	14,005	16,907	+20.7
Commercial house	2,656	3,417	+27.1
Oil station	373	660	+76.9
Chain store	87	98	+10.3
Residence	886	1,004	+15.9
Bank	14	38	+171.4
Miscellaneous	773	833	+8.0
BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING			
Total	106,734	128,289	+18.0
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	30,622	36,197	+18.2
Committed during day	15,769	17,966	+14.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	57,461	66,725	+16.6
Committed during day	4,882	5,371	+10.0
LARCENY—THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT)			
(Grouped according to value of article stolen)			
Total	276,963	308,613	+7.8
\$20 and over	52,445	63,335	+20.8
\$5 to \$20	182,700	180,580	+3.7
Under \$5	41,818	45,727	+9.3
LARCENY—THEFT			
(Grouped as to type of offenses)			
Total	276,963	308,613	+7.8
Pocket-picking	5,233	5,369	+2.2
Purse-snatching	8,163	8,556	+4.9
Shoplifting	7,817	8,310	+6.3
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	38,781	49,566	+24.6
Auto accessories	32,143	34,484	+7.3
Bicycles	58,476	51,224	-12.2
All others	130,250	140,903	+8.1

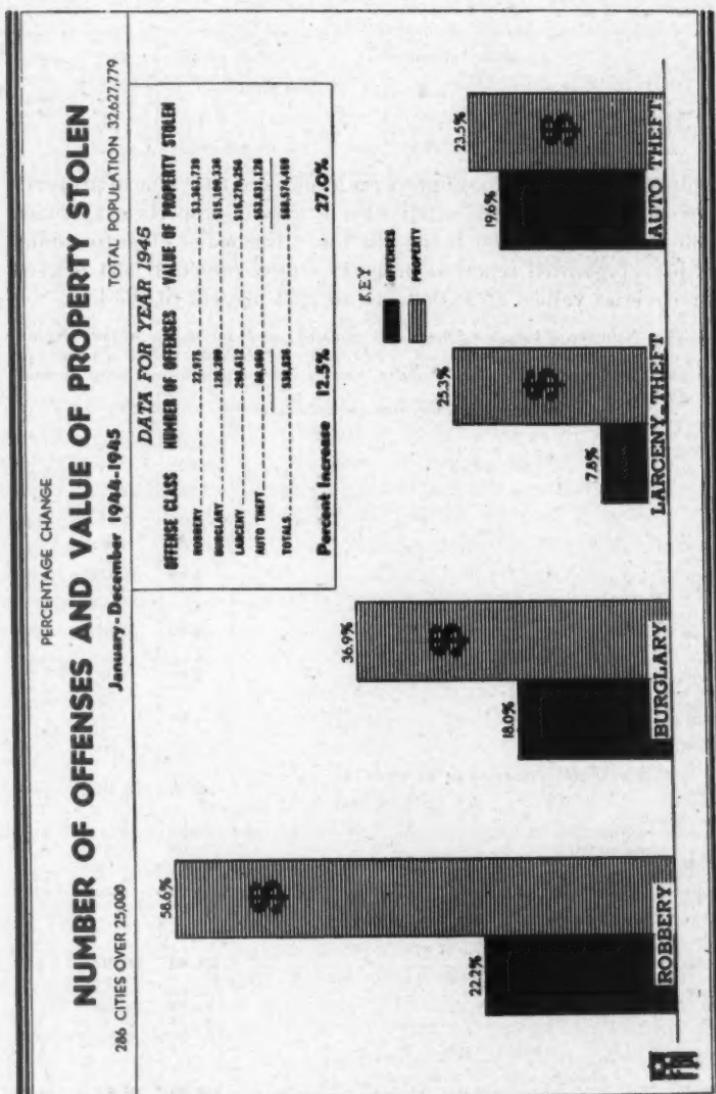


FIGURE 16.

TABLE 39.—Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45; 286 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,627,779

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change
Total.....	478,948	535,926	+12.5	\$89,730,262	\$88,574,459	+97.0	\$146	\$184	+12.3
Robbery.....	18,806	22,975	+22.2	2,121,518	3,363,739	+58.6	113	146	+29.2
Burglary.....	108,734	128,289	+18.0	11,037,360	15,109,336	+36.9	102	118	+15.7
Larceny—theft.....	276,963	298,612	+7.8	12,983,937	16,270,256	+25.3	47	54	+14.9
Auto theft.....	74,345	88,950	+19.6	43,587,467	53,831,128	+23.5	586	605	+3.2

TABLE 40.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45; 285 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,454,714

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1944			1945		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$89,730,931	\$87,533,983	98.3	\$87,533,983	\$86,987,887	97.3
Currency, notes, etc.....	8,684,289	1,594,625	18.4	11,486,119	1,959,336	17.1
Jewelry and precious metals.....	4,708,105	1,180,372	25.1	6,975,622	1,583,076	22.7
Furs.....	1,158,871	130,079	12.0	1,464,607	178,771	12.2
Clothing.....	2,429,555	550,374	23.0	3,163,320	661,484	20.9
Locally stolen automobiles.....	43,427,077	41,629,048	95.9	53,265,159	50,904,332	95.6
Miscellaneous.....	8,820,053	2,881,846	32.7	11,179,086	3,650,668	32.7

Rural Crime Trends, 1944-45

The foregoing tabulations have to do entirely with the data reflected on the crime reports forwarded by the police in urban communities, generally those cities with population in excess of 2,500. Table 41 presents the available information as to rural crimes during 1944 and 1945 and as indicated in the table the data are not based on the reports of identical agencies for both years; however, the combined population represented by the reporting agencies for each period is in excess of 30 million and accordingly, the figures reflecting offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for the two periods are generally comparable and a reasonable indication of the trends in rural crime.

From the available information it appears that for the more violent types of crimes the upswing in 1945 in the rural areas was more pronounced than that experienced in the urban communities, although the totals show only an 8.5 percent rise as compared with a 12.4 percent increase in the cities. Murders in the rural areas increased 13.4 percent as compared with a 10.1 percent increase in the urban communities, and rural aggravated assaults rose 16.3 percent as against an 8.7 percent rise in the urban areas. Similarly, the increases in rape and robbery in the rural communities exceeded the increases

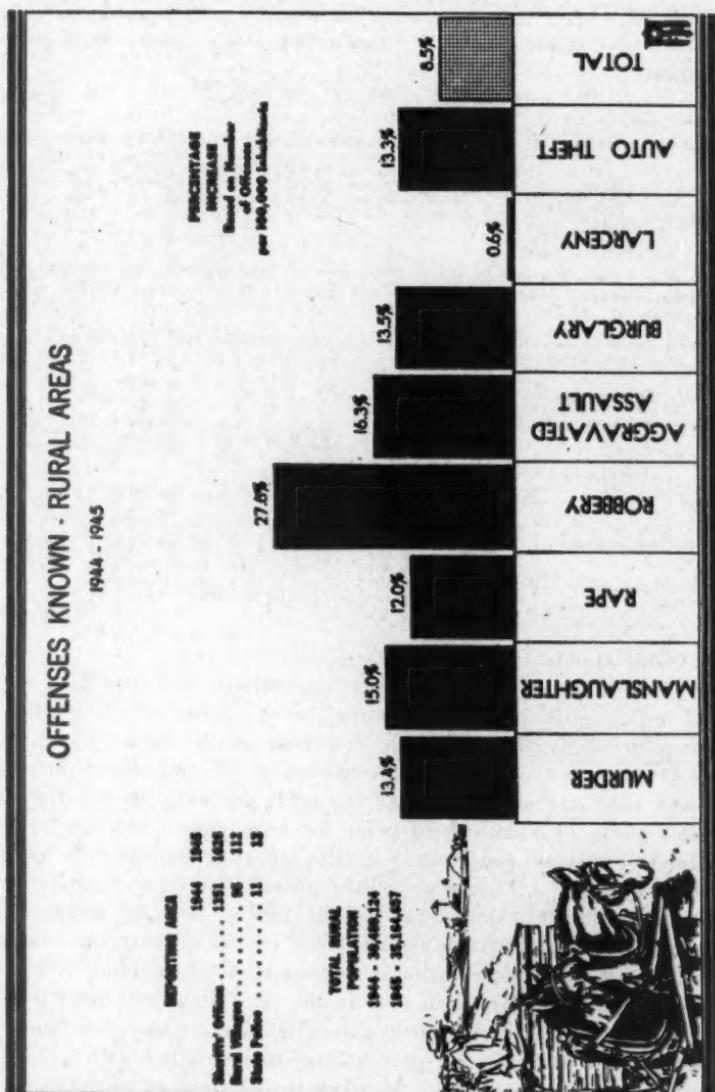


FIGURE 17.

for these offenses in the cities. For burglary, larceny, auto theft and negligent manslaughter the rural upswing was less pronounced.

Generally, rural crime rates for offenses against the person (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) are comparable to the national averages for urban communities while the other offense classes are generally lower in the rural areas. In this connection, it should be observed that some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reporting with reference to the less serious offenses. Some rural agencies whose reports are included in table 41 list very few crimes, and it is likely that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of offenses reported to the rural law-enforcement agencies. Accordingly, the figures presented in table 41 generally should be considered conservative.

TABLE 41.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45*

(1944 figures based on reports of 1,351 sheriffs, 95 rural village officers, and 11 State police organizations representing a combined population of 30,489,124; 1945 figures based on reports of 1,626 sheriffs, 112 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 35,164,657. Population figures from 1940 decennial census)

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1944	1945	1944	1945	
Total.....	107,496	104,454	359.8	382.4	+8.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,207	1,578	3.96	4.49	+13.4
Manslaughter by negligence.....	918	1,218	2.01	3.46	+15.0
Rape.....	2,648	3,422	8.09	9.73	+12.0
Robbery.....	3,523	5,202	11.6	14.8	+27.6
Aggravated assault.....	6,917	9,261	22.7	26.4	+16.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	28,899	37,854	94.8	107.6	+13.5
Larceny—theft.....	47,393	54,965	155.4	156.3	+.6
Auto theft.....	16,003	20,934	52.5	59.5	+13.3

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States

A complete set of monthly crime reports was received from the law enforcement agencies in more territories and possessions for 1945 than for any other year since 1939. Included in table 42 are the figures for the First, Second, and Third Judicial Districts of Alaska; Honolulu City, Honolulu County, Hawaii County, Kauai County, and Maui County in the Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama; and Puerto Rico. In addition, it is worthy to mention that since May of 1945 monthly crime reports are once more being received from the police department at Manila, P. I. The published figures are based on offenses reported monthly by law enforcement agencies policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 42.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions
January to December, inclusive, 1945

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	6	6	7	16	19	33	3
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known		13	5	28	26	34	1
Third judicial division (Anchorage), population, 19,312; number of offenses known		2	42	7	17	57	
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known	10	51	91	707	418	1,650	508
Honolulu County, population, 76,930; number of offenses known	4	5	19	208	45	175	75
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known	6	3	13	99	20	251	38
Kauai County, population, 25,818; number of offenses known	1		5	52	7	64	12
Maui County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known	2	2	6	151	31	262	15
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 81,827; number of offenses known	5	26	20	108	161	1,135	87
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,285; number of offenses known	312	94	602	1,529	340	4,838	74

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1944-45

By the end of December 1945, major crimes in the United States totaled 1,565,541 for the year, an average of 1 offense each 20.1 seconds. Every 6.4 minutes someone was raped, feloniously assaulted or slain. With the passing of each day 149 persons were robbed, 662 cars were stolen and 881 places burglarized, in addition to a daily average of 2,371 other thefts.

The total volume of serious crimes for 1945 exceeds that for the previous year by 12.3 percent with increases indicated in each crime classification. In connection with the pronounced increases recorded for crimes against property, reference should be made to the data in table 39 which shows an increase of 12.3 percent in the average value of property stolen per offense.

The data presented in table 43 for 1944 and 1945 represent estimates based on monthly crime reports received during both years from the police in over 2,160 cities representing a combined population of more than 66,700,000.

The larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value; on the other hand, the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous offenses of a serious nature such

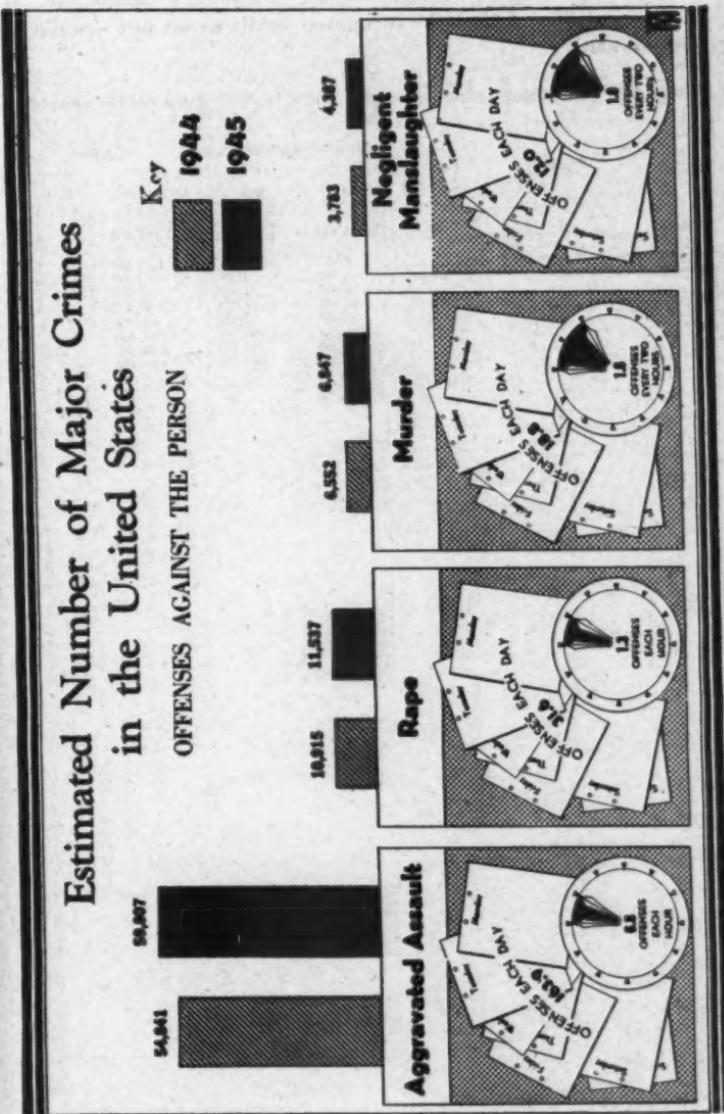


FIGURE 18.

as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as set out in table 43 are conservative.

TABLE 43.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1944-45*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1944	1945	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,393,655	1,505,841	+171,886	+12.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,552	6,847	+295	+4.5
Manslaughter by negligence.....	3,783	4,387	+604	+16.0
Rape.....	10,915	11,537	+622	+5.7
Robbery.....	43,804	54,279	+10,475	+23.9
Aggravated assault.....	54,841	59,807	+4,966	+9.1
Burglary.....	274,134	321,672	+47,538	+17.3
Larceny.....	798,590	865,521	+66,931	+8.7
Auto theft.....	303,036	241,491	+38,455	+18.9

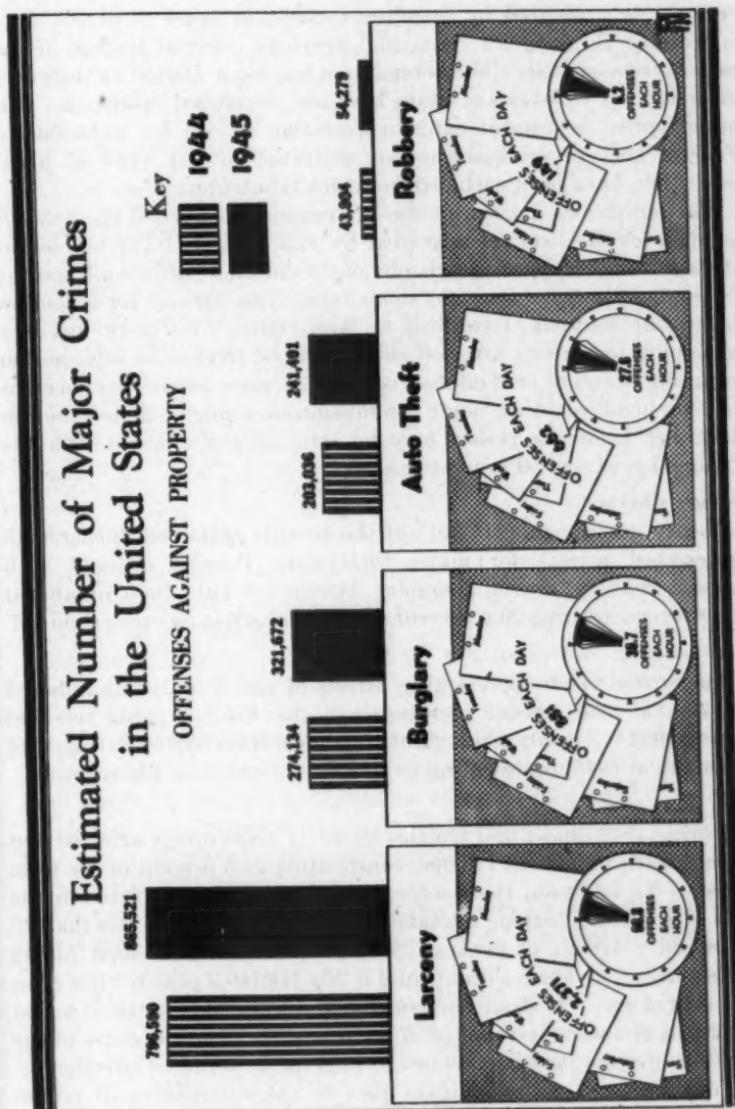


FIGURE 19.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During the 1945 calendar year the F B I examined 543,852 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 488,979 handled for the 1944 calendar year by 11.2 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

Nearly 40 percent (215,301) of the records examined during 1945 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 160,834, constituting 29.6 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males in 1945 numbered 459,708, a 13.4 percent increase over the 405,379 cards received during 1944. Female arrest prints increased from 83,600 during 1944 to 84,144 in 1945, representing an increase of less than 1 percent.

Age

During 1945, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 113,996, constituting 21.0 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 79,403 (14.6 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 193,399 (35.6 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 74,949 (13.8 percent). The resultant total is 268,348 (49.3 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1945 there were 129,738 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary,

TABLE 44.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	543,852	459,706	84,144	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide	5,381	4,732	649	1.0	1.0	0.8
Robbery	14,795	13,955	840	2.7	3.0	1.0
Assault	43,006	37,811	5,195	7.9	8.2	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,303	28,385	918	5.4	6.2	1.1
Larceny—theft	50,560	42,543	8,017	9.2	9.3	9.5
Auto theft	17,789	17,332	457	3.3	3.8	0.5
Embezzlement and fraud	9,312	8,037	1,275	1.7	1.7	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,132	2,782	350	0.6	0.6	0.4
Arson	614	559	55	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,233	3,524	709	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rape	6,702	6,702	—	1.2	1.5	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,959	3,138	7,821	2.0	0.7	9.3
Other sex offenses	13,923	9,255	4,668	2.6	2.0	5.5
Narcotic drug laws	1,935	1,687	248	0.4	0.4	0.3
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	7,986	7,478	508	1.5	1.6	0.6
Offenses against family and children	9,344	8,495	849	1.7	1.8	1.0
Liquor laws	6,700	5,479	1,221	1.2	1.2	1.5
Driving while intoxicated	20,553	19,370	1,183	3.8	4.2	1.4
Road and driving laws	4,662	4,534	128	0.9	1.0	0.2
Parking violations	89	85	4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,404	4,213	191	0.8	0.9	0.2
Disorderly conduct	38,304	29,546	8,758	7.0	6.4	10.4
Drunkenness	124,914	110,251	14,663	22.9	24.0	17.5
Vagrancy	33,488	23,590	9,898	6.2	5.1	11.8
Gambling	12,785	11,634	1,151	2.4	2.5	1.4
Suspicion	36,056	30,561	5,495	6.6	6.7	6.5
Not stated	3,260	2,554	706	0.6	0.6	0.8
All other offenses	29,663	21,476	8,187	5.5	4.7	9.7

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent.

arceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson; and 50,622 (39.0 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1945, 35.6 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 58.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 65.4 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.6 percent of those charged with larceny, and 80.3 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half (56.1 percent) of all crimes against property during 1945 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1945 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests
17	25,645
18	24,360
21	21,446
22	21,044
19	20,769

The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above except age 19 preceded age 22 in the frequency of arrests. Arrests for

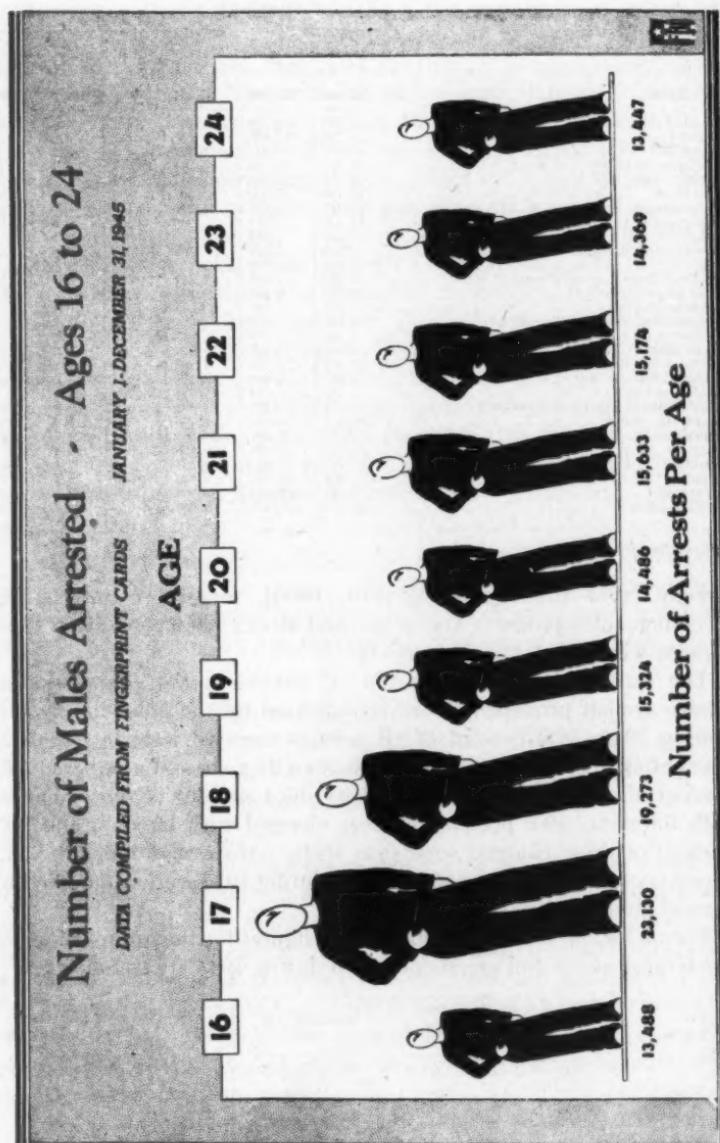


FIGURE 20.

females showed the largest number occurring at age 22 followed by ages 21, 19, 18, and 23 in that order.

There was a general increase in the arrests of males for all age groups except those under 15 years. Arrests of males under 18 increased 9.2 percent, while the increase for males under 21 was 10.1 percent. The greatest increase in the arrests of boys was for criminal homicide and other assaults, such arrests increasing 16.9 percent during 1945 as compared with 1944 (from 6,278 to 7,342). Arrests for offenses against common decency of boys under 21 increased 10.7 percent (from 17,093 to 18,917). For offenses against property the increase was 14.6 percent, while "all other" offenses decreased 1.0 percent.

The total arrests for girls under 21 years of age decreased 10.6 percent during 1945. The number of such girls arrested for criminal homicide and other assaults increased 2.7 percent, from 826 in 1944 to 848 during 1945. Arrests of these girls for offenses against property increased 10.9 percent, while arrests for offenses against common decency (prostitution and commercialized vice, other sex offenses, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, etc.), showed a decrease (10.1 percent), and arrests for miscellaneous violations decreased 23.5 percent. For all offenses combined, female arrests decreased for all ages up through age 20 and increased in higher age groups.

Compared with 1941 arrests of males under 21 in 1945 decreased 7.3 percent while female arrests in this age bracket more than doubled (+109.3 percent) in 1945.

Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1945

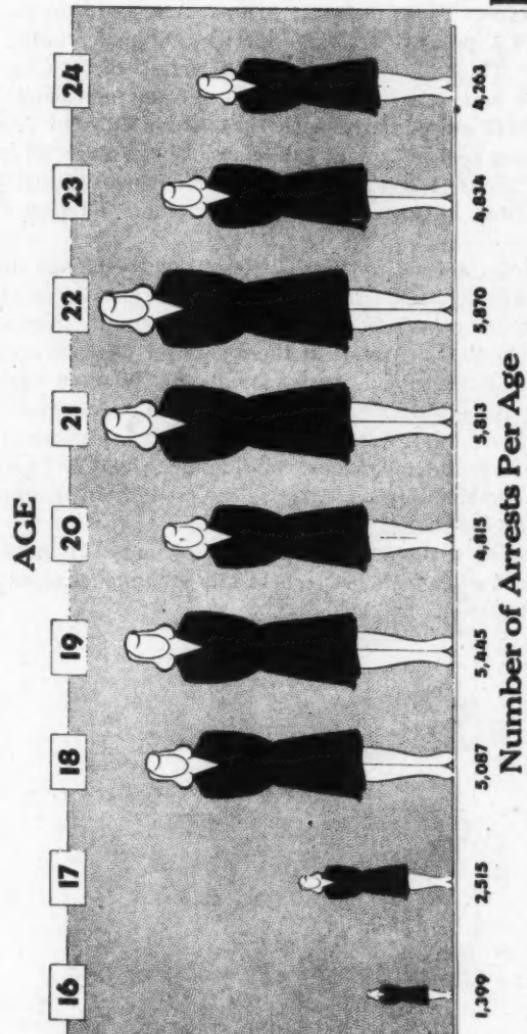


FIGURE 21.

TABLE 45.—Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945

Offense charged	Total all ages	Age												Not known over																					
		Under 15	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44																			
Total	543,859	4,050	4,984	14,887	745	645	84	380	20	709	19,301	31	446	91	644	18,908	17,710	74	949	85	1,014	61	467	53	485	38	604	62	813	481					
Criminal homicide	5,381	20	40	99	163	144	160	102	145	174	197	200	854	756	712	539	405	587	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Robbery	14,735	67	150	647	1,307	1,039	940	960	913	742	2,411	1,608	936	6,905	5,866	4,369	2,060	3,823	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Assault	43,006	65	98	517	1,006	1,237	1,186	1,275	1,457	1,687	6,14	1,579	7,186	5,922	5,922	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157	6,157				
Burglary—breaking or entering	26,303	1,380	2,765	2,656	3,833	3,275	3,275	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,458	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922	2,922					
Larceny—theft	50,560	1,735	3,233	3,120	3,609	2,764	2,418	2,535	2,535	2,535	3,680	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085					
Auto theft	17,799	286	770	2,650	702	2,087	1,872	3,17	1,067	944	809	567	1,750	4,020	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,943				
Fraudulgence and fraud	9,312	10	25	27	195	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210				
Stealing property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,132	8	19	92	145	130	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122			
Arson	613	11	19	27	46	21	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13		
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,323	20	48	117	221	223	199	204	231	194	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177				
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,702	26	54	241	473	491	387	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348			
Other sex offenses	10,849	8	23	61	212	196	496	497	548	741	748	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632	632					
Narcotic drug laws	13,923	17	40	184	367	459	397	538	538	709	648	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585					
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	7,962	10	26	27	119	62	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68			
Offenses against family and children	9,344	1	3	35	65	66	139	197	297	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322				
Liquor laws	20,553	4	15	31	65	134	126	133	149	158	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160				
Driving while intoxicated	4,602	1	10	46	172	197	237	303	413	445	450	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461				
Road and driving laws	69	18	59	231	232	211	196	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199			
Parking violations	4,404	6	18	59	231	232	211	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196			
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	38,304	81	142	602	1,365	1,684	1,520	1,433	1,811	1,789	1,616	1,612	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534				
Disorderly conduct	126,914	24	62	317	908	1,371	1,601	1,771	2,592	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777	2,777			
Drunk driving	53,488	91	160	859	1,864	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940				
Vagrancy	12,785	12	13	151	180	145	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165			
Gambling	36,050	425	538	1,318	2,853	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062	1,062			
Suspicion	3,290	10	5	44	47	119	119	106	101	111	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124				
All other offenses	26,663	797	906	1,827	2,253	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821	1,821			

TABLE 46.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total	543,852	49,566	113,996	153,399	9.1	31.0	35.6
Criminal homicide	5,381	322	788	1,524	6.0	14.6	28.3
Robbery	14,795	1,899	5,205	8,670	12.8	35.2	58.6
Assault	43,006	1,689	5,387	11,724	3.9	12.5	27.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,303	5,657	14,588	19,178	29.5	49.8	65.4
Larceny—theft	50,560	8,262	16,953	25,087	16.3	33.5	49.6
Auto theft	17,789	5,908	10,864	14,291	33.2	61.1	80.3
Embezzlement and fraud	9,312	316	1,190	2,505	3.4	12.8	26.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,132	264	615	1,008	8.4	19.6	32.2
Arson	614	93	106	254	15.1	27.0	41.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,233	416	1,041	1,829	9.8	24.6	43.2
Rape	6,702	794	2,015	3,232	11.8	30.1	48.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,959	334	1,855	4,606	3.6	16.9	42.0
Other sex offenses	13,923	606	2,202	4,684	4.4	15.8	33.6
Narcotic drug laws	1,935	27	218	517	1.4	11.3	26.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,986	789	1,834	3,101	9.9	23.0	38.8
Offenses against family and children	9,344	39	464	1,776	.4	5.0	10.0
Liquor laws	6,700	115	508	1,140	1.7	7.6	17.0
Driving while intoxicated	20,553	229	906	2,735	1.1	4.7	13.3
Road and driving laws	4,662	324	929	1,771	6.9	19.9	38.0
Parking violations	89	3	13	27	3.4	14.6	30.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,404	344	973	1,723	7.8	22.1	39.1
Disorderly conduct	38,304	2,221	8,868	13,596	5.8	17.9	35.5
Drunkenness	124,914	1,351	6,101	16,847	1.1	4.9	13.5
Vagrancy	35,488	3,074	9,314	15,847	9.2	27.8	47.3
Gambling	12,785	249	747	1,763	1.9	5.8	13.8
Suspicion	36,056	5,264	11,145	17,377	14.6	30.9	48.2
Not stated	3,260	162	488	945	5.0	15.0	29.0
All other offenses	29,663	5,813	10,559	15,642	19.6	35.6	52.7

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 543,852 arrest records examined, 282,332 (51.9 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 55.2 and for females the percentage was 34.0. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the F B I.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 15.0 at age 15 and this figure rose rapidly to 42.2 at

TABLE 47.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	75.7	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	45.1
Drunkenness	63.2	Offenses against family and children	44.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	62.5	Auto theft	44.7
Robbery	59.6	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	44.4
Embezzlement and fraud	58.9	All other offenses	43.9
Vagrancy	56.9	Driving while intoxicated	42.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	52.9	Prostitution and commercialized vice	42.4
Liquor laws	51.4	Arson	42.2
Larceny—theft	50.6	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	41.9
Assault	50.0	Parking violations ¹	41.6
Gambling	48.7	Criminal homicide	40.9
Suspicion	46.5	Other sex offenses	36.9
Disorderly conduct	45.7	Violation of road and driving laws	35.0
Rape	45.2		

¹ Only 89 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

age 20. For males, the percentage was 15.9 at age 15 and 46.6 at age 20. For females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 8.3 at age 15 and 28.8 at age 20.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. Tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 57.0 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1945 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 57.3 percent and for females 55.2 percent.

However, there is a difference in these figures when subdivided by age groups. Of the females under 21 years of age, 45.4 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth, whereas the corresponding figure for males was 39.8 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 20,062, members of the white race represented 390,315 of the 543,852 arrest records received, while 145,571 were Negroes, 5,820 were Indians, 544 Chinese, 81 Japanese, and 1,521 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 48.—*Arrests by race, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945*

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total.....	543,852	390,315	145,571	5,820	544	81	1,521
Criminal homicide.....	5,381	2,897	2,441	24	3		16
Robbery.....	14,795	8,394	6,236	102	2	1	60
Assault.....	43,006	23,068	19,420	246	35	4	233
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	29,303	20,541	8,495	154	10	4	99
Larceny—theft.....	50,560	32,828	17,345	283	14	7	83
Auto theft.....	17,789	14,851	2,771	134	4	1	28
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9,312	7,808	1,449	27	7	1	20
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,132	2,010	1,095	6	3	1	17
Arson.....	614	440	165	4	1		4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,233	3,495	682	38	4		14
Rape.....	6,702	4,638	1,943	52	7	2	60
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,959	7,246	3,509	184	6		14
Other sex offenses.....	13,923	11,264	2,487	95	19	6	52
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,935	1,205	567	9	130	1	23
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	7,986	3,546	4,346	27	5		62
Offenses against family and children.....	9,344	7,722	1,541	60	6		15
Liquor laws.....	6,700	3,544	3,122	25	1	4	4
Driving while intoxicated.....	20,553	18,418	1,914	175	3	2	41
Road and driving laws.....	4,662	3,404	1,238	11			9
Parking violations.....	89	61	27			1	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,404	3,000	1,298	31	2		13
Disorderly conduct.....	35,304	27,086	10,734	372	12	13	87
Drunkenness.....	124,914	102,942	18,586	2,769	19	8	120
Vagrancy.....	33,488	24,781	8,177	426	22	9	63
Gambling.....	12,785	5,150	7,343	17	136		139
Suspicion.....	36,056	24,562	11,161	238	21	8	66
Not stated.....	3,260	2,530	876	23	10		21
All other offenses.....	29,663	22,824	6,403	278	62	8	88

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.
14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.
15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.
17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.
18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.
19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.
20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.
22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.
24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.
25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.
26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.
27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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